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EVERGREENS

Azaleas, Rhododendrons

Bobbink & Atkins

Publications

GARDEN CATALOGUE

BEST SELLING BOOKS

REPORTS OF 1911 SEASIDE

ROSE

BY ROBERT L. BROWN

The largest and most complete book on the world. It has many pictures of the new varieties in color and black and white. Very full, accurate and up-to-date.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

An exhaustive descriptive book, with manuals of all sorts summarizing one of the most complete collections in America. A valuable book of reference for the gardener.

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- Bonsai Shrubs for Bonsai Gardens
- Rock Gardens—What Plants to Use
- Rockeries—How to Make Them

Ask for the catalogue or folder referring to the subject you desire.

EVERGREENS AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS



HE WISE HOME-OWNER who surrounds his house with appropriate trees and shrubs reaps his reward not only in his own pleasure in beautiful things, but also in the increased value of his property and the ease with which it may be disposed of profitably, should the necessity for doing so arise.

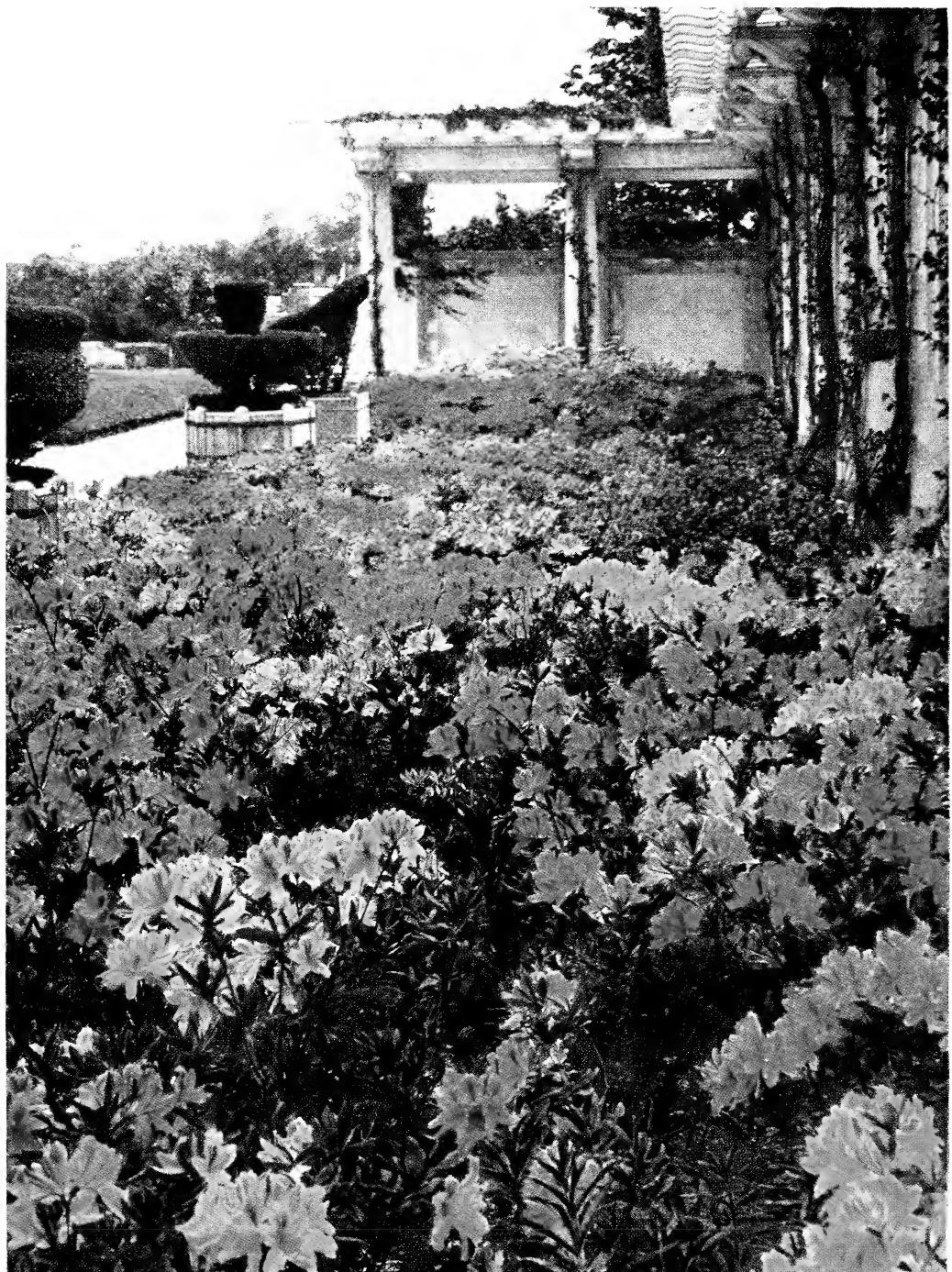
Everyone realizes that planting of some sort is necessary. To limit it to a bare expanse of lawn and a privet hedge is to show poor enterprise and a serious lack of imagination.

The world is full of extraordinarily beautiful trees and shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, from which fitting and desirable material may be chosen to enhance both the esthetic and intrinsic value of the property.

This catalogue describes a very extensive variety of plants for both small home grounds and large estates; and we are particularly happy to be able to offer a very choice selection of some of the rarest and most beautiful things scarcely to be duplicated elsewhere. We call particular attention to our collection of Magnolias, Rhododendrons, and Azaleas, which is unrivaled in American horticultural commerce.



BOBBINK & ATKINS
RUTHERFORD • NEW JERSEY



AZALEA MOLLIS

Massed in this fashion the gorgeous beauty of these Azaleas is seen to best advantage. Practically every shade of yellow from lemon and cream to brownish gold and orange is mingled in a lovely harmony of color. See page 32.



Evergreens and Conifers

Planting and Cultural Directions

WE cannot recommend Evergreens too strongly. No home-grounds are complete without them. They are beautiful both in winter and in summer; in winter they supply the only living green in the landscape, and in summer their rich, dark foliage contrasts beautifully with the brighter tones of deciduous trees and shrubs. They make an ideal background for any house, giving a gracious and dignified appearance which cannot be produced in any other manner.

These suggestions are of a general nature only, applicable to the usual or average conditions. They may be easily modified to suit individual requirements and special cases.

All our Evergreens are dug with a ball of earth about the roots, tightly wrapped in burlap. Smaller and medium-sized evergreens are wrapped in a very light grade of burlap which need not be removed when planting. Merely open the top of it after sufficient earth has been packed about the ball to prevent any disturbance of the roots. Heavier plants are wrapped in stronger burlap which ought to be removed when planting, or cut open in the manner described below.

When to Plant. Evergreens may be planted at any time, if the work is properly done; but best results are obtained by planting in early spring, late summer, and early autumn.

Planting. Unpack the plants upon arrival and place them somewhere in the shade where there is no draft. The interior of a cool building or cellar is a proper place to keep them until the actual moment of planting.

Dig holes for the plants, 8 to 10 inches larger in diameter than the size of the ball, and about 2 inches deeper than its depth, so that the plant will be about 2 inches lower when planted than it stood in the nursery. Loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole and save the dark topsoil for filling in next the roots. If more rich soil is needed than what is taken from the hole, use good garden earth mixed with thoroughly rotted manure.

Without removing the burlap, set the plant in the center of the hole, facing it so that the best side of the top is toward the front. Cut the burlap away from the stem and about half way down the sides of the ball, leaving the rest of it in the bottom of the hole. Do not break the ball or expose the roots to the air any more than is absolutely necessary.

Pack the topsoil or prepared earth around the ball to within 3 inches of the top of the hole. Then fill the remaining space with water and let it stand over night. Finish planting the next day, leaving a saucer-like depression about the plant to hold rain-water and facilitate artificial watering.

The After-Care of Evergreens

The success of an Evergreen planting depends largely upon the manner in which they have been planted and the attention they receive during the first few years.

Watering should be done in late afternoon or evening, by letting the hose run slowly at each plant long enough to saturate the ground thoroughly down to the lowest roots. In normal weather once in ten days or two weeks should be sufficient, but during hot, dry spells newly planted evergreens should be watered oftener.

Evergreens should not be allowed to grow unrestricted, but be kept trimmed back to the desired height and width by occasional shearing after growth starts in the spring but not after July 1.

They should be carefully examined for cone-shaped bags hanging from tip of branches. These should be cut off and burned; they contain eggs of bag worms.

Syringe the under side of leaves with water from the hose once in a while during hot weather to control red spider. Do this early in morning on bright days. Spraying with a combination contact and poisonous mixture once or twice a month during growing season is advisable.

The value of an Evergreen is not decided by its height alone but also by its general shapeliness and com-



pactness. The method of pricing them by their height is for convenience only. Individual specimens, if selected in the Nursery by customers, will be priced according to their value, irrespective of the catalogue price.

While we have given prices at the each and ten rate, we can supply many of the varieties in 100 and 1,000 lots

ABIES homolepis umbellata. Dimplecone Fir. We highly recommend this most hardy and very symmetrical evergreen. It is a vigorous grower and will thrive in almost any kind of soil. We dare say it is the best Fir for our locality.

Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	55 00
	8 00

BIOTA. See *Thuja*.

CEDRUS atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. Tall, stately tree with handsome blue foliage. Each
4 to 5 ft. \$10 00

Deodara. Deodar Cedar. Tall, pyramidal tree of bluish green appearance. Each
4 to 5 ft. \$8 00

CHAMÆCYPARIS *Lawsoniana Alumii* (*Cupressus Lawsoniana Alumii*). Scarab Cypress. A narrow, pyramidal or columnar tree densely furnished with foliage to the ground, attaining majestic height with age. Very distinct, silvery blue foliage. One of the best and hardest. Each
2 to 2½ ft. \$3 50

—, **Triumph of Boskoop.** A beautiful variety, distinguished by its strong, outstanding foliage of a peculiar bluish tint. Branch tips bend over prettily. Each
2½ to 3 ft. \$4 50

CRYPTOMERIA japonica dacrydoides. Japanese Cedar. Loose fantastic grower; light green. Each
2½ to 3 ft. \$7 50

3 to 3½ ft. \$6 00

3½ to 4 ft. 8 00

4 to 5 ft. 10 00

CUPRESSUS. See *Chamæcyparis*.

JUNIPERUS chinensis. Chinese Juniper. One of the finest and hardest evergreens. Pyramidal in outline, with silver-green, scale-like foliage. It retains its dense habit. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$7 50

—**albo-variegata.** White-leaf Chinese Juniper. A beautifully variegated variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage. A formal, erect grower. Each
1½ to 2 ft. \$4 00

\$36 00

—**columnaris.** Columnar Chinese Juniper. A beautiful cone-shaped variety with dark gray foliage. Very formal. Each
3 to 3½ ft. \$7 00

\$63 00

3½ to 4 ft. 8 00

4 to 5 ft. 10 00

5 to 6 ft. 13 00

120 00

—**Fortunei** (*J. sphaerica*). Densely branched, upright form; branches are quadrangular. Each
3 to 3½ ft. \$7 50

3½ to 4 ft. 9 00

25 00

—**japonica** (*japonica*). Japanese Juniper. Very solid, green foliage; oblique, spreading habit; worth a good place. Each
1 to 1½ ft. \$2 50

1½ to 2 ft. 4 00

35 00

—**albo-variegata.** White Variegated Japanese Juniper. Green foliage, variegated with white branchlets. Each
1 to 1½ ft. \$2 50

1½ to 2 ft. 3 75

Juniperus chinensis japonica aurea (*japonica aurea*). Golden Japanese Juniper. Small, splendid golden, scaly leaves closely adpressed to branchlets, giving a consistent color throughout the spreading bush, which is distinct and attractive. Each
1½ to 18 in. \$3 00

1½ to 2 ft. 3 75

—**aureo-variegata** (*japonica aureo-variegata*). Golden Dwarf Japanese Juniper. Foliage green, sprayed with yellow shoots. Each
1½ to 15 in. \$2 50

—**oblonga.** Upright form of medium growth; numerous pendulous branchlets; foliage is slender and spreading. This is a favorite of great merit. Each
3 to 3½ ft. \$8 00

3½ to 4 ft. 10 00

4 to 5 ft. 12 50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. Pfitzer

Juniper. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side. This is a valuable plant for rough, exposed situations because of its extreme hardness to both frost and drought. Its curious, plume-like growth is a distinctive note in any landscape. Each
1½ to 2 ft. diam. \$4 00

2½ to 3 ft. diam. 8 00

3½ to 4 ft. 10 00

4 to 4½ ft. diam. 13 00

4½ to 5 ft. diam. 15 00

5 to 5½ ft. diam. 20 00

5½ to 6 ft. diam. 17 50

—**procumbens.** Prostrate Chinese Juniper. Excellent for rock-gardens. Each
1½ to 2 ft. \$5 00

—**viridis.** An excellent, very hardy evergreen of more narrow and faster growth than the type. Each
3½ to 4 ft. \$8 00

4 to 5 ft. 10 00

—**communis.** Common Juniper. Small, erect tree or tall shrub growing 20 feet high. Foliage needle-like, in clusters; fruit dark blue and glaucous. Each
2 to 2½ ft. \$3 50

\$30 00

—**aurea.** Golden Common Juniper. Low-growing, spreading; sometimes prostrate; tips of branchlets are golden yellow. Each
15 to 18-in. spread. \$2 50

—**canadensis.** A fine evergreen for banks. Forms a low, vase-shaped bush. Each
2 to 2½ ft. diam. \$3 75

\$35 00

—**compacta pyramidalis.** A very hardy evergreen of stiff, narrow appearance. Each
3 to 3½ ft. \$5 00

—**depressa (canadensis).** Forms broad patches, with stems ascending from a procumbent base, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. Leaves shorter and broader than the variety. Excellent for borders; as a rockery plant it cannot be surpassed. Each
1½ to 2 ft. diam. \$3 00

\$25 00

2 to 2½ ft. diam. 4 00

35 00

2½ to 3 ft. diam. 5 00

45 00

—**hibernica.** Irish Juniper. Distinct and beautiful, of erect, dense, conical outline. Even the tips of the branches are erect; leaves deep green. Each
2 to 2½ ft. \$3 00

\$25 00

—**plumosa.** Plumed Spreading Juniper. Each
15 to 18 in. \$3 25

\$30 00



JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA. Spiny Greek

Juniper. Very symmetrical, conical outline. Foliage glaucous and arranged around the branches in threes, dense and prickly.

Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$2 50
15 to 18 in.....	3 50

horizontalis (prostrata). Creeping Savin. Dull green leaves. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces. Each 10

1½ to 2-ft. spread.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
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lucayana Bedfordiana. A variety of the stately Southern Red Cedar with light green, needle-like leaves and slender, pendulous branches. Each

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 50
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macrocarpa (neaboriensis). Conical Chinese Juniper. Foliage closely set and rigid, making the bush quite prickly. The rich, glaucous color is fine in summer; pyramidal; dense habit. Each

2½ to 3 ft.....	\$6 00
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3 to 3½ ft.....	7 50
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Sabina. Savin. Bushy, low grower; branches semi-erect; beautiful deep green; fine for massing and one of the best evergreens for rock-gardens.

Each	10
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1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 50	\$31 00
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2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00	50 00
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—cypressifolia. Cypress Savin. Growth similar to the foregoing but foliage is scale-like, overlapping, and bluish green; forms a narrow pyramid. Each

2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 50
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3 to 4 ft.....	7 00
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—tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. A distinct, trailing variety of Sabina. The needle-shaped leaves have a deceptive but pleasing shade of gray-green. Fine for edging walks, borders, and steps and very useful in the rock-garden. Each 10

12 to 15-in. spread.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
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15 to 18-in. spread.....	3 50	31 00
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squamata. Prostrate variety with thick branchlets, ascending at the apex; foliage crowded, grayish or bluish green; bluish black fruit. Each

15 to 18-in. spread.....	\$3 50
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1½ to 2-ft. spread.....	4 50
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—albo-variegata. A white variegated form of the above. Each

12 to 15-in. spread.....	\$3 00
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Meyeri. Meyer Juniper. A new and very rare evergreen of irregular growth; has a distinct glaucous blue foliage. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$6 00	\$55 00
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2 to 2½ ft.....	8 00
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virginiana. Red Cedar. Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
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4 to 5 ft.....	7 00	60 00
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Picea pungens glauca Kosteriana. See page 6

Juriperus virginiana albo-spicata. White-tip Red Cedar.

Similar to the preceding in growth, but the branchlets are elegantly tipped with silvery white. Each

3 to 4 ft.....	\$7 50
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4 to 4½ ft.....	9 00
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—Burkii. A narrow fastigiate grower, with steel-blue foliage; very symmetrical. Each

2½ to 3 ft.....	\$5 00
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3 to 3½ ft.....	6 00
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3½ to 4 ft.....	7 50
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Canaertii. Canaert Red Cedar. A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance; some of the branches lengthen out and droop, presenting a pretty picture. Each

3 to 3½ ft.....	\$5 00
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3½ to 4 ft.....	6 50
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elegantissima. Gold-tip Red Cedar. Forms a columnar tree of which side shoots curve over effectively. Branches have bright yellow tips, turning bronze in winter. Each

2½ to 3 ft.....	\$6 00
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glauca. Silvery Red Cedar. Probably the best variety of Cedar; leaves are more conspicuous than in the type; a favorite for specimen work; fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped and having a peculiar whitish color. Each 10

3½ to 4 ft.....	\$7 50	\$65 00
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4 to 4½ ft.....	9 00	80 00
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4½ to 5 ft.....	12 50
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globosa. Globe-shaped Juniper. Similar in every way but habit to the common Cedar. Each

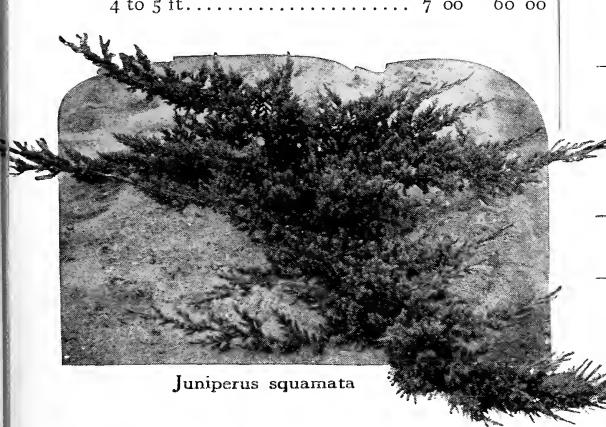
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$10 00
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Keteleeri. A fine variety with beautiful intense green foliage. Symmetrical growth with tops of branches ascending; very compact and formal.

Adapted for tub purposes. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.....	\$7 50	\$65 00
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4 to 5 ft.....	10 00	90 00
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Juniperus squamata



Pinus resinosa

Juniperus virginiana pendula. Weeping Red Cedar. Spreading branches and slender, pendulous branchlets. Leaves scale-like and pressed together.

Each 4 to 5 ft. \$8 00

—**Schottii.** A fine, hardy evergreen of columnar habit; foliage light green and feathery. Each 3 to 3½ ft. \$5 00
3½ to 4 ft. 6 50

—**Smithii.** Scarce. This is the only Juniper which keeps a grass-green color during the winter. Branches are sparingly ramified and pendulous at tips; forms a broad, compact, pyramidal tree.

Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$4 50 \$40 00
2½ to 3 ft. 6 00 55 00

—**tripartita.** Fountain Red Cedar. The rather prickly foliage is grayish. Robust habit, forming a wide, irregular bush. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$3 50 \$30 00

PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce. Commonest Spruce seen; known as the "Christmas Tree." Very hardy and adaptable to hedge or other purposes; leaves dark green; very handsome. Tree of pyramidal, lofty appearance. 30 to 50 feet high. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. \$1 50 \$13 50
1½ to 2 ft. 2 25 20 00
2 to 2½ ft. 3 00 27 00
2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 31 00
3 to 3½ ft. 5 00 43 00

—**Maxwellii.** Maxwell Spruce. A very dwarf, almost prostrate grower. Each 10
10 to 12-in. diam. \$4 00 \$35 00

PICEA GLAUCA CONICA. Dwarf Alberta Spruce. *Very rare.* A charming, compact, cone-shaped evergreen with very dense foliage and of slow growth. Invaluable for formal effects and rock-gardens.

Each 10
12 to 15 in. \$4 50 \$40 00
15 to 18 in. 5 50 50 00
18 to 24 in. 8 00 70 00
24 to 27 in. 15 00 135 00

Picea orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Short, dark green foliage; forms a wide pyramid and branches right down to the ground; good for lawn purposes. A very graceful Spruce of slow growth.

Each 2 to 2½ ft. \$6 00
2½ to 3 ft. 7 50
3 to 4 ft. 12 50

—**polita.** Tiger-tail Spruce. A very distinct, regularly formed evergreen. The pale green needles are incurved, round, very rigid, and sharp pointed.

Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$4 50 \$40 00
2 to 2½ ft. 6 00 55 00

pungens. Colorado Spruce. A stately evergreen that attains large proportions when matured. Sharp, dull green leaves on horizontal branches. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$3 50 \$31 00
2 to 2½ ft. 4 50 40 00
2½ to 3 ft. 6 50 55 00

—**aurea.** Golden Colorado Spruce. A very rare Spruce with unusual distinct golden foliage in the spring.

Each 15 to 18 in. \$12 50

—**glauca.** Blue Colorado Spruce. Same as *P. pungens* in character, but has blue foliage. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$5 50 \$50 00

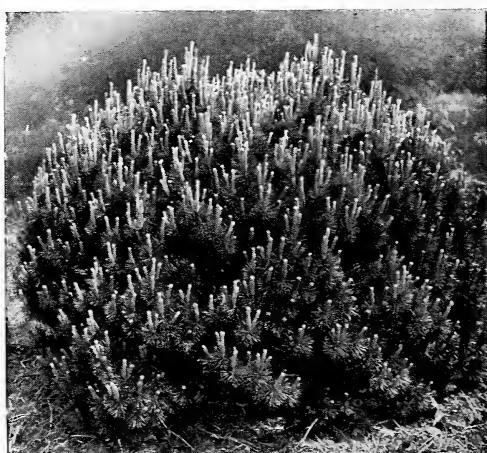
—**Bakeri.** Baker's Blue Colorado Spruce. Very distinct type with intense blue foliage. Each 10
15 to 18 in. \$9 00 \$80 00

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERIANA. The bluest of Blue Spruces, this is the most remarkable and conspicuous of all the conifers for ornamental planting. Being symmetrical and shapely, its ideal purpose is as a specimen when owing to its magnificent, vivid bluish coloring, it constantly attracts the attention of all lovers of the beautiful.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$5 00	\$45 00	\$400 00
15 to 18 in.	6 00	55 00	500 00
2½ to 3 ft.	17 50	150 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	20 00	175 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	25 00	225 00	
4 to 4½ ft.	30 00	270 00	
4½ to 5 ft.	35 00	300 00	

For larger quantities ask for special quotations

We are specialists in producing Koster's Blue Spruce and grow them in great quantities. We offer young plants, smaller than listed above, suitable for lining out and growing on to larger sizes. This is an economical method of securing a supply for future use where large quantities will be needed. Ask for our special price on these lining-out sizes.



Pinus montana Mughus



PINUS austriaca. See *Pinus nigra austriaca*.

Banksiana. Jack Pine. A tree of rather shrubby nature and fast growth when young, bearing pale, shiny cones which are persistent for two to three years.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 50 \$22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 50 \$31 00

densiflora. Japanese Red Pine. A tree of rapid growth when young. Branchlets are very light colored. The long, slender needles are light green.

Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 50 \$31 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00 45 00

excelsa. Himalayan Pine. One of the most beautiful and valuable Pines. Long, rich silver foliage in groups of fives. Very graceful.

Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$7 50 \$60 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00 90 00

montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. The dull green foliage is rather short, but thick, arranged in pairs and seems to be crowded on the spreading branches. Very variable in habit, usually low, often prostrate. Ornamental when singly planted, or covering rocky slopes.

Each	10
1½ to 2-ft. diam.	\$4 00 \$35 00
2 to 2½-ft. diam.	5 50 50 00

PINUS MONTANA MUGHUS. Dwarf Mugho Pine.

Distinct; resembles the preceding, but of more compact and prostrate habit, with the tips of branches ascending; the leaves are twisted slightly.

Each	10
12 to 15-in. diam.	\$2 50 \$22 50
15 to 18-in. diam.	3 75 32 50
1½ to 2-ft. diam.	5 00 45 00
2 to 2½-ft. diam.	6 00 55 00

nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A robust, stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. Stiff, long, dark green leaves in pairs. The winter buds are whitish and long.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00 \$55 00
4 to 5 ft.	9 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 50

resinosa. Norway or Red Pine. Very ornamental; quite hardy and of vigorous growth; the needles are lustrous green, long and most often in pairs, contrasted by the russet-colored stubby cones.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00 \$45 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50 65 00

sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Develops into a tall, round-headed tree, very useful for sky-line effects.

Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$7 00 \$65 00
5 to 6 ft.	9 00 80 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 50 110 00

PINUS THUNBERGII. Japanese Black Pine.

Formerly named Massoniana. An imposing tree with a well-proportioned pyramidal head growing 100 feet or more in height. Blackish deeply fissured bark; branchlets orange-yellow; foliage bright green.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$5 50 \$50 00
4 to 5 ft.	8 00 70 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00 90 00

RETINOSPORA filifera. Thread Cypress. The long, thread-like branches are very pendulous, with the lateral shoots distinct, of a consistent bright green. Worthy of its popularity.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00 \$36 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00 55 00
4 to 5-ft. specimens	15 00

—aurea. Most attractive, bright golden form, of similar habit to its parent.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$4 00 \$35 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 50 50 00



Retinospora plumosa. See page 8.

Retinospora filifera aurescens pendula. Dwarf, compact grower of a distinct weeping habit; very hardy. Excellent for rockeries or Japanese gardens.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$6 50 \$60 00

obtusa. Graceful tree; foliage bright, clear green. Grows slowly and has a very marked Japanese appearance.

Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 50 \$40 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00 55 00
4 to 4½ ft.	12 50 100 00

—aurea Youngii. Young's Golden Hinoki Cypress. Similar to preceding but young foliage golden yellow and the branches are pendulous.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00 3 to 4 ft.
2½ to 3 it.	6 00 4 to 5 ft.

—Crippsii. The hardest and most beautiful of golden Retinosporas; slow grower; terminal branchlets are flattened, forming disks in which there are two distinct shades of gold, the inner portion being much lighter. Very rare and choice.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	7 50

—erecta. Many ascending slender branches, forming a regular oval shape when mature. Beautiful deep glossy green foliage.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00 \$35 00

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA GRACILIS. Slender Hinoki Cypress. Dark foliage; compact growth. Leaves are small and closely adpressed, forming a flat, frond-like arrangement at the end of the branch; slightly pendulous. Used in Japan for dwarfing.

Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$6 00 \$50 00
3 to 3½ ft.	8 00 70 00

3½ to 4-ft. specimens	10 00 90 00
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<i>Retinospora obtusa gracilis compacta.</i>	A very compact and dwarf-growing form of Gracilis.	Each	
8 to 10 in.....		\$3 00	
— <i>magnifica.</i>	A very striking loose form with fleshy leaves of a wonderful green.	Each	
2 to 2½ ft.....		\$4 50	
2½ to 3 ft.....		5 50	
3 to 4 ft.....		7 50	

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA.	Sawara Cypress.
Branches horizontal, with flattened branchlets and leaves closely adpressed, whitish lines beneath. A shapely specimen.	Each 10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 00 \$35 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00 55 00
4 to 5-ft. specimens.....	10 00 90 00
5 to 6-ft. specimens.....	15 00

— <i>aurea.</i>	Golden Sawara Cypress. Golden feathery foliage. One of the most exquisite Retinosporas.
Each 10	
3½ to 4 ft.....	\$6 50 \$60 00
4 to 4½-ft. specimens.....	10 00 90 00
4½ to 5-ft. specimens.....	12 50

— <i>sulphurea.</i>	Yellow Sawara Cypress. Similar in habit to above, but color of young foliage is a lighter shade of yellow.
Each 10	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 50 \$40 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	5 50 50 00

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA.	Plume Cypress.
Main stems are erect, but side shoots assume a plume-like arrangement, with the leaf-points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance. A good hedge plant. Of graceful habit, with delicate, glaucous foliage.	Each 10
1½ to 2 ft., extra broad, bushy.....	\$2 50 \$20 00
2 to 2½ ft., extra broad, bushy.....	3 50 30 00
2½ to 3 ft., extra broad, bushy.....	5 00 45 00
3 to 4 ft., extra broad, bushy.....	7 00 60 00
4 to 5-ft. specimens.....	10 00 90 00
5 to 6-ft. specimens.....	15 00

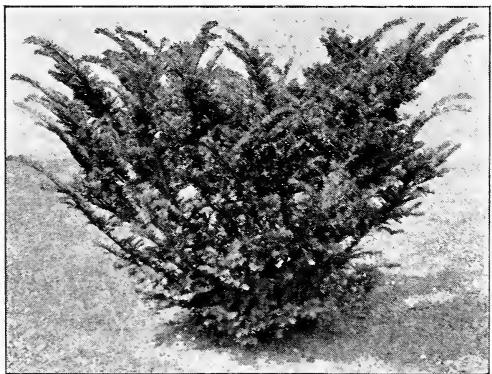
— <i>aurea.</i>	Golden foliage. The most popular of all ornamental evergreens.
Each 10	
1½ to 2 ft., extra broad, bushy.....	\$2 50 \$20 00
2 to 2½ ft., extra broad, bushy.....	3 50 30 00
2½ to 3 ft., extra broad, bushy.....	5 00 45 00
3 to 3½ ft., extra broad, bushy.....	7 00 60 00
4 to 5-ft. specimens.....	10 00 90 00
4 to 5-ft. specimens.....	12 50 110 00

— <i>sulphurea.</i>	This is a most beautiful variety; sulphur-tinted shoots; of compact growth; quite distinct.
Each 10	

— <i>sulphurea sulphurea.</i>	Densely branched, bushy trees with spreading, feathery branchlets, tinted and tipped with clear light yellow. A very distinct and beautiful tree.
Each 10	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 75

15 to 18 in..... \$3 00 \$27 50

1½ to 2 ft..... 4 00 35 00



Taxus cuspidata

<i>Retinospora plumosa squarrosa Veitchii.</i>	Light bluish green foliage. Very dense growth. Assumes appearance of a broad cone. A great favorite with all who know it.
Each 10	

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 00 \$25 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 50 40 00

SCIADOPITYS verticillata.	Japanese Umbrella Pine. Very long leaves, much wider and thicker than those of other conifers, shining green above and a line of white underneath; they are deeply grooved on both sides and are borne at the ends of the annual shoots. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls give the variety a distinct individuality. It is uniquely beautiful on the lawn.
Each 10	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$9 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	15 00

TAXUS baccata Dovastonii aurea-variegata.	Wide-spreading branches, pendulous toward end; short dull green leaves, variegated with yellow.
Each 10	

1½ ft. diam.....	\$5 00 \$45 00
2 to 2½ ft. diam.....	4 00 35 00

— <i>repandens.</i>	Spreading English Yew. This is the hardiest of all prostrate varieties, and will grow in almost any position. It is excellent for hedging, grouping and covering banks. The slender, pointed leaves gently curve upward, and are of a lustrous green.
Each 10	
2 to 2½-ft. diam.....	\$6 00 \$55 00
2½ to 3-ft. diam.....	8 00 75 00
3 to 3½-ft. diam.....	12 00
3½ to 4-ft. diam.....	15 00
4 to 5-ft. diam. specimens.....	30 00

TAXUS CUSPIDATA (capitata).	Upright Japanese Yew. Of all the Yews this is the only hardy, upright-growing variety in the Northern States. A fast grower, standing our most severe winters and keeping its fresh color throughout the year. The brilliant scarlet fruits set in the shiny dark green foliage are very conspicuous. It was introduced from Japan many years ago and found here to be one of the most noteworthy and valuable evergreens. As a hedge plant, it cannot be equaled for color and hardiness.
Each 10	

Bushy, compact specimens trimmed several times.	Each 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$5 00 \$45 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	6 00 55 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	8 00 70 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	10 00 90 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	16 00 140 00
5 to 5½-ft. specimens.....	30 00
6 to 6½-ft. specimens.....	40 00

Special prices given on larger quantities.

— <i>nana (brevifolia).</i>	Really an excellent dwarf Yew, with fine, spreading branches and rich deep green, short leaves. Highly recommended.
Each 10	
15 to 18 in.....	\$4 50 \$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	6 50 60 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	8 50 75 00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.	Common American Arborvitæ. Bright green scaly leaves, yellowish on under side. Branches short and horizontal. Invaluable as a hedge plant. Can be kept very compact by trimming.
Each 10	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2 50 \$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50 30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00 45 00
5 to 6 ft.....	6 50 60 00
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00 85 00

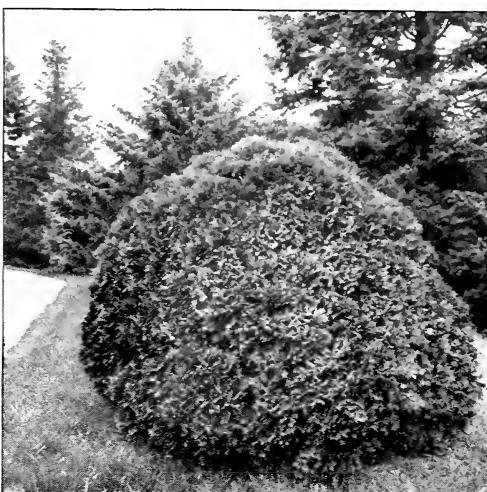
Special prices given on larger quantities.



<i>Thuja occidentalis, Columbia.</i>	Columbia Arborvitæ.
Strong habit; foliage broad, with a silver variegation.	Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 50 \$31 00
— <i>elegantissima.</i> Golden-tipped Arborvitæ. Tips of the young shoots golden yellow during summer and autumn.	Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 50 \$31 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00 45 00
— <i>globosa.</i> Globe Arborvitæ. Round, compact form and dense foliage.	Each 10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 25 \$20 00
18 to 21 in.....	3 00 27 00
2 to 2½-ft. specimen.....	4 50 40 00
— <i>nova.</i> Same form as the type, with little white tips on end of branchlets.	Each 10
10 to 12 in.....	\$1 50 \$13 50
12 to 15 in.....	2 50 22 50
— <i>Spihlmannii.</i> Globe-shaped; small foliage; very pretty.	Each 10
12 to 15 in.....	\$1 50 \$13 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 25 20 00
— <i>Hoveyi.</i> Hovey Arborvitæ. Egg-shaped form with bright green foliage.	Each 10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00 \$17 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 00 27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00 35 00
— <i>Little Gem.</i> Very dwarf; grows broader than high; the flat branchlets are of a satisfactory green.	Each 10
15 to 18-in. diam.....	\$3 50 \$31 00



Tsuga canadensis. See page 10



Thuja occidentalis globosa

Thuja occidentalis lutea. The well-known Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ; forms a broad pyramid with clean yellow foliage.

Each 10	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 00 \$35 00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LUTEA, B. & A. Showy bright yellowish green all through the winter, changing to golden yellow in spring. Forms a compact, broad pyramid, much superior to Lutea.

Each 10	
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 00 \$27 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00 35 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 50 50 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50 68 00

—***pyramidalis (fastigiata).*** Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A most valuable, upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Columnar form similar to Irish juniper or erect yew.

Each 10	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 \$35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00 55 00
5 to 6 ft.....	8 00 70 00

—***Riversi.*** River's Arborvitæ. Bright green variety; forming a very shapely broad pyramid.

Each 10	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 00 \$35 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	5 00 45 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	6 00 55 00

—***Rosenthali.*** Rosenthal Arborvitæ. Dark green, dense foliage; the growths terminate with a little whitish ball; compact grower.

Each 10	
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$4 00 \$35 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00 45 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	6 00 55 00

—***Spaethii.*** Spaeth Arborvitæ. A dwarf variety with small leaves. Peculiar on account of its two kinds of foliage, both adpressed and spreading.

Each 10	
15 to 18 in.....	\$3 50

—***spiralis.*** This is a very distinct variety, rich in appearance and color. Habit is erect and formal. The foliage is peculiarly twisted.

Each 10	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 00 \$35 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	5 50 50 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	6 50 60 00
4 to 4½ ft.....	7 50 68 00
4½ to 5 ft.....	10 00

—***umbraculifera.*** Umbrella Arborvitæ. An excellent compact dwarf Arborvitæ of low, mushroom shape and rich green foliage.

Each 10	
12 to 15 in.....	\$2 50 \$20 00
15 to 18 in.....	3 50 31 00



THUJA OCCIDENTALIS VERVÆNEANA. Ver-væne Arborvitæ. More compact than *Occidentalis* and is clothed in deep green foliage retaining its color throughout winter. Exceptionally good.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	35 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00	45 00
3½ to 4 ft.	6 00	55 00
4 to 4½ ft.	8 00	70 00

—*atrovirens* (*Lobbii atrovirens*). Rather short, slightly pendulous branches; fleshy, shining green leaves all through the year.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	55 00
4 to 5 ft.	8 50	75 00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA (occidentalis sibirica). Siberian Arborvitæ. Large, glaucous green foliage; broad pyramid.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	35 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 50	60 00

orientalis aurea conspicua. Very interesting novelty. Golden color in summer and is peculiarly shaded in winter; pyramidal shape.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	45 00

—*nana*. Very pretty dwarf form with yellow-tinted foliage, changing to bronze.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$2 50	\$22 50
15 to 18 in.	3 50	31 00

—*compacta*. A very compact formal evergreen of fresh green foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	\$31 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

Standishii. Japanese Arborvitæ. A species with massive, pendulous habit; foliage fleshy and large; branchlets long and loose.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	\$31 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 50	60 00

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	\$31 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

TSUGA CANADENSIS. Common Hemlock. Leaves about half an inch long, dull green and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous. Where a wind-break or a dark, compact green hedge is desired, the Hemlock cannot be beat.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50	50 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 50	60 00
4 to 5 ft.	8 50	75 00
5 to 6 ft.	\$10 to 12	50

Special prices on larger quantities.

—*microphylla*. Mountain Hemlock. A rather rare variety of *T. mertensiana* which comes from southern Alaska. In its native home it makes a very large tree with drooping branches and rather large bluish foliage.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft.	\$4 00

—*pendula* (*Sargentii pendula*). One of the choicest and most beautiful evergreens, of permanent weeping habit. Compact, moderate growth and graceful, spray-like branches; the leaves are more or less glaucous beneath. Rare.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft.	\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	7 00

—*caroliniana*. Carolina Hemlock. A very handsome tree of moderate stature and rapid growth. Foliage darker than the Common Hemlock and perfectly hardy as far north as New England. One of the most desirable native trees.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	40 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00	55 00

Sieboldii. Siebold Hemlock. Very handsome, graceful tree, with spreading, slender branches; glossy, rich, dark green foliage, striped white beneath and rather longer than in the Common Hemlock; has a conspicuous leaf-stalk.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.	\$6 00
2½ to 3 ft.	8 00

The American or Common Hemlock is king of the Evergreen forest trees. We grow them in large quantities and have several blocks in various sizes, and invite inspection.



Effect obtained by planting B. & A. Evergreens



Hardy Broad-Leaved Flowering Evergreens

Rhododendrons

RHODODENDRONS are the handsomest broad-leaved evergreens. Many plant-lovers think that they are difficult to grow, but this is not the case, if suitable varieties are used and proper soil and care are given them. The varieties we offer are absolutely hardy and will withstand our most severe winters and summers if the cultural directions below are followed.

Select a shady location for the Maximum varieties and give the Catawbiense varieties an open situation where they will get some sun. Protect both varieties from winds. A group of hardy evergreens on the north and west, sufficiently distant not to interfere with the roots, will protect them from the worst winds. If this is not practicable, some evergreen boughs placed between the plants are very effective in breaking cold winds and protecting them from the sun's rays in March and April. Always plant in groups, as this will protect the soil from frost and give them the same conditions that they have in their natural habitat.

The soil is most important. Light garden loam is best, but if clay soil must be used, lighten it with sand. Leaf-mold, decayed sod, or surface soil that has been heavily manured the previous year—all are good. If possible, dig the soil to a depth of at least 24 inches before winter, and allow to settle for spring planting. A most important thing is to avoid lime in any form. Rhododendrons like sour soil, and enjoy a liberal admixture of peat, decayed oak leaves, or any other acid-producing agent. A liberal sprinkling of aluminum sulphate over the ground several times a year will tend to maintain the acid conditions they enjoy.

The site should be well drained. A gentle slope or bank is ideal, but whatever the situation it must be managed so that water will not stand about the roots. At the same time Rhododendrons enjoy plenty of moisture and the texture of the soil should be such that it will supply them lots of water without being continually wet.

Make the Rhododendron beds at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, mixing the soil with decomposed manure or leaf-mold, and then group the plants in the most effective manner. All plants should be thoroughly soaked in water previous to planting. A mulch of about 4 inches of leaves or well-rotted manure (fresh manure may be used but make sure it is not fresh horse manure; that should be well decayed before using it on Rhododendrons) will help conserve the moisture which is so necessary to successful Rhododendron culture. Allow weeds to grow until they are large enough to be pulled by hand—never hoe the soil about the plants as the roots are near the surface. In the fall, after the ground has been slightly frozen, mulch the soil between the plants to a depth of 8 inches with leaves. This will protect the roots from the most severe frosts, and after a time the leaves will begin to decay and form leaf-mold—the best fertilizer for Rhododendrons.



RHODODENDRONS, continued

In May and June your Rhododendrons will be a mass of beautiful flowers—the Catawbiense varieties blooming from mid-May until mid-June, when the Maximums are at their best. As soon as the flowers have fallen, remove the seed-pods. If you want to make a planting of Rhododendrons on your home-grounds, we shall be glad to give you advice. Our experts have spent a lifetime in raising Rhododendrons, having grown many thousands of them from seedlings and grafts to full-grown plants. They know all about them, and can give you valuable advice about soil, location, and varieties.

Our plants are sure to grow if you give them proper care.

Rhododendron Hybrids

Some Rhododendrons are dwarf, never attaining a height over 2 to 3 feet; others grow very fast and when matured reach a height of 10 to 12 feet. We have divided them into four groups indicated by the letters (a) extra high; (b) high; (c) medium; (d) dwarf.

Album elegans. (a) Light blush, changing to white.
Album novum. (c) Blush-white.
Alice. (b) Only hardy south of Washington, D. C.
Amphion (F. L. Ames). (b) White center, with wide margin of warm pink.
Atrosanguineum. (b) Deep blood-red.
Blush Pearl. (b) Pure white. Only hardy south of Washington, D. C.
Boule de Neige. (d) White.
Caractacus. (b) Warm crimson, with faint tinge of purple throughout.
Catawbiense album. (b) White.
Charles Bagley. (c) Cherry-red.
Charles Dickens. (c) Rich deep scarlet.
Daisy Rand. (d) Deep crimson.
Delicatissimum. (b) Delicate flesh-pink.
E. S. Rand. (c) Rich scarlet.
Everestianum. (c) Rosy lilac, spotted yellow.
F. D. Godman. (b) Crimson, with dark blotch.
F. L. Ames. See Amphion.
Giganteum. (b) Cherry-red.
Henrietta Sargent. (c) Pink, yellowish green eye.
H. H. Hunnewell. (c) Red.

H. W. Sargent. (b) Crimson.
Ignatius Sargent. (b) Rose-scarlet, beautifully marked.
Kettledrum. (b) Rich crimson, suffused with purple.
Lady Armstrong. (b) Pale rose.
Lady Clermont. (b) Red.
Lady Grey Egerton. (b) Silvery blush.
Lee's Dark Purple. (c) Dark purple.
Mrs. C. S. Sargent. (c) Bright pink, with yellow eye.
Mrs. Millner. (c) Rich crimson.
Old Port. (b) Rich plum-color.
Parson's grandiflorum. (b) Bright carmine.
Parson's Gloriosum. (b) Purplish rose.
Pink Pearl. (b) Magnificent bright pink. One of the finest clear pinks not found in any other variety.
Purpureum elegans. (b) Fine purple.
Purpureum grandiflorum. (b) Purple.
Roseum elegans. (b) Good rose.
Roseum superbum. (b) Red.
Smirnowi. A wonderfully soft rose color; pretty shaped flowers, lasting very well. The foliage differs from that of other Rhododendrons in that it is very woolly underneath.

PRICES OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, OUR OWN SELECTION

	Each	10
15 in.....	\$4 50	\$40 00
1½ ft.....	6 00	55 00
2 ft.....	7 50	65 00

It is difficult to have a complete assortment during the entire year, because shortly after the catalogue comes from the press, certain varieties or sizes may be exhausted. We keep a special up-to-date list of what we can offer. Ask for our special list of Hybrid Rhododendrons.

Native Rhododendrons

RHODODENDRON catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. This attractive variety is the parent of the majority of our best hybrids and worthy in every way. In hardiness it is supreme, being a native of this country, and for groups and mass planting, it should be used much more extensively. It is very prolific in blooming, and the flowers, borne in very large, round trusses, are seen in various shades of delicate pink the early part of June. The foliage is very decorative, being rather round and deep shining green in color. It forms a magnificent isolated specimen keeping its lower branches and develops into a rugged, globe-shaped bush. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	45 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 50	55 00
3 to 3½-ft. specimens.....	\$10 to 12	50

Larger quantities, prices on application.

carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Leaves rather small, narrow, dark green above, covered with brownish dots beneath; clusters of clear rose-pink flowers in May; very hardy. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	4 50	40 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	6 00	50 00

Rhododendron carolinianum album. White Carolina Rhododendron. Similar to preceding in habit but flowers are white. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	4 50	40 00

laetevirens (*Wilsonianum*). A handsome, dwarf shrub, with pointed leaves almost 3 inches long; beautiful lavender flowers in July. Each 15 to 18-in. diam..... \$6 00

maximum. Great Laurel. Is admirably adapted to massing, will thrive in shady or exposed positions, and is perfectly hardy. The flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, and are produced in great profusion; gradually comes into bloom when the hybrid varieties pass away. One of the finest native shrubs for massing and naturalizing in suitable places.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	25 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	55 00
4 to 6-ft. specimens.....	\$7.50 to 25 00	

Special prices on extra-large specimens, and on carload lots of assorted sizes.



Azalea magnifica

Azalea, Flame

Azalea indica alba

Azalea maxwelli

Hardy Evergreen Azaleas

THE following varieties of Azaleas (lately classified under Rhododendrons) are generally known as Japanese Azaleas, and owe their origin largely to China and Japan.

On account of the large number of varieties and many shades of colors, they rank with the very handsomest, hardy, flowering Evergreens. We have experimented with a very large number of varieties in our Nurseries, and by rigorously discarding, one by one, those that were inferior, we have now an elite collection which we are growing in large quantities. Many of them have not found their way into American gardens.

Many an uninteresting corner of the home-grounds can easily be turned into an attractive, cozy spot by brightening it with a proper selection of the most suitable and brilliant Azaleas. These Evergreen Azaleas should be used extensively in groups with other hardy broad-leaved Evergreens. For rock gardens they are particularly unexcelled. For forcing or conservatory decoration they are invaluable.

We wish our patrons to become better acquainted with these interesting groups of Evergreen Azaleas. Many plant-lovers may think that they are difficult of cultivation, but this is not the case, if ordinary garden soil and care are given. Plenty of leaf-mold in the soil and as a mulch is beneficial, and while they flourish under the same conditions as Rhododendrons, to which you are referred for more detailed cultural directions, they are not so insistent upon acid conditions, but they do not like lime or limy soil. Many varieties are absolutely hardy and will withstand our most severe winters, but others are less hardy and need protection during our severe winters. A rather sheltered position is desirable. A mulch of well-decayed cow manure, or leaf-mold placed between the plants and a cover of hemlock or pine branches laid loosely over the top are all that are necessary. This protection is advisable for hardy varieties also.

Kinds marked with an asterisk (*) need special protection in our Northern States.

COLLECTION OF 10 HARDY AZALEAS IN THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES FOR \$20

Aména
Benigiri
Flame

Snow
Hinodegiri
Hinomayo

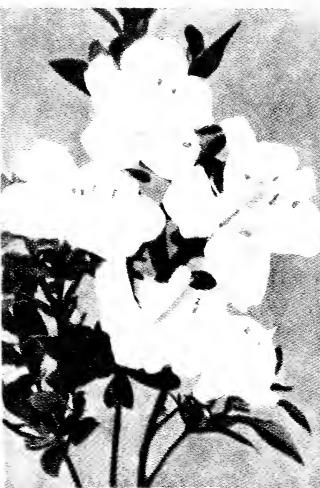
Indica alba (*ledifolia alba*)
Indica rosea (*magnifica*)

Macrantha
Morning Glow

FOR FORCING AZALEAS, SEE PAGE 16



Yaye-giri



Hakalata-shiro



Hinomayo



Benigiri



Amœna



Amœna superba



Maxwellii



Rosæflora



Hinodegiri

NINE HARDY EVERGREEN AZALEAS



AZALEA amœna. Flowers are bright rosy purple, and are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months. See cut on page 14.

Each 10

12 to 15-in. diam.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
15 to 18-in. diam.....	3 50	31 00
21 to 24-in. diam. specimens.....	13 00	110 00
30 to 36-in. specimens.....	20 00	

—**superba.** A beautiful dark purple, shading darker towards inside center, while the outside purple shades to red. Hose-in-hose. Pretty small dark glossy green foliage. Compact, bushy plants. See cut on page 14. Each 10

12 to 15-in. diam..... \$2 75 \$25 00

Arnoldiana. An extremely hardy Azalea of more compact and spreading habit than the well-known *A. Kaempferi*. It bears a profusion of clear pink, single flowers. Each 10

18 in. \$4 00 \$37 50

Benigiri. Evergreen leaves, rather narrow and slightly concave; nice compact habit. Flower deep bright red, almost scarlet. Each 10

12 to 15 in. \$3 00 \$27 50

21 to 24-in. diam. specimens.... 14 00 120 00

24 to 30-in. diam. specimens.... 15 00

Forsteriana. Immense, single, rosy purple flowers faintly spotted. Foliage deep green. Each 10

8 to 10 in. \$1 50 \$12 50

1½ to 2 ft. 3 00 27 50

Fujimoyo. Double, pale pink-lilac flowers, 2 inches in diameter. Each 10

10 to 12 in. \$2 75 \$25 00

18 to 24 in. 6 00 55 00

2½ ft. 17 50 150 00



Azalea macrantha. See page 16

***Azalea Hinomayo.** New introduction of great merit. Resembles Hinodegiri in habit and general outline. The foliage is a little smaller; flowers about the same time; a wonderfully clear soft shade of pink. Almost evergreen. See cut on page 14. Each 10

12 to 15 in. \$3 00 \$27 50

15 to 18 in. 5 00 45 00

2 to 2½-ft. diam. specimens.... 15 00

Hinodegiri. A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming *A. amœna*, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage round and evergreen. See cut on page 14. Each 10

10 to 12-in. diam. \$2 00 \$18 00

12 to 15-in. diam. 3 75 32 50

15 to 18-in. diam. 5 00

22 to 24-in. diam.

specimens.... 14 00 120 00

indica alba (ledifolia alba). Pure white flowers; luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Each 10

15 to 18 in. \$1 00 \$35 00

18 to 24 in. 6 00 55 00

indica rosea (magnifica). Rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Each 10

12 to 15 in. high.... \$2 00 \$18 00

Kaempferi. Large, beautiful, fire-red flowers. Being absolutely hardy, it is a fine variety for our climate. Grows tall and bushy. Each 10

12 to 15 in. high.... \$2 50 \$22 50

15 to 18 in. high.... 3 00 27 00

18 to 24 in. high.... 4 00 35 00

24 in. high.... 6 00

Kinnazoi. Single, deep rose flowers, 1¼ inches in diameter; petals and leaves extremely narrow. Grows broad and bushy. Each 10

8 to 10-in. diam.... \$2 00 \$18 00

10 to 12-in. diam.... 2 50 22 50

ledifolia alba. See *A. indica alba*.

Lilacina. Very large, single, lilac flowers. Each

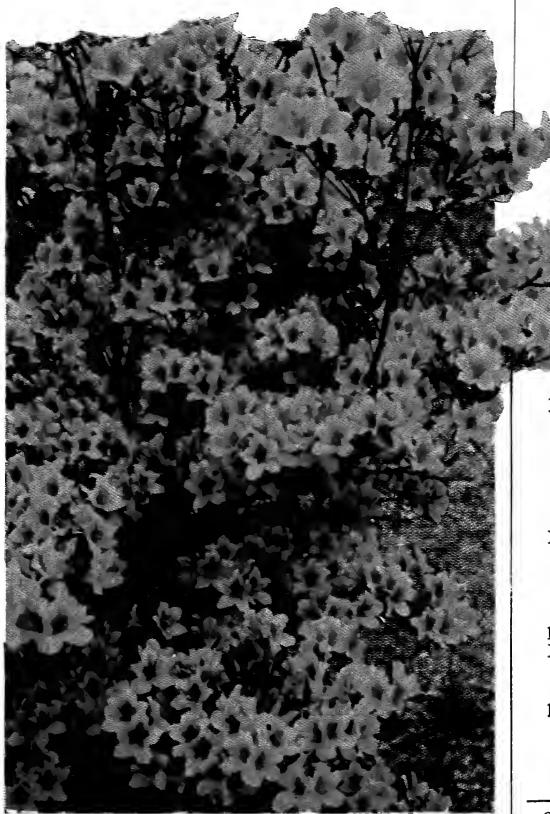
10 to 12 in.... \$2 50

12 to 15 in.... 3 50

linearifolia. Single, rose-colored flowers, 1 inch in diameter, petals and leaves very narrow. Low, compact grower. Each

8 to 10 in.... \$3 00

10 to 12 in.... 4 00



Azalea Kæmpferi

Come to see the *Azalea pontica* in bloom during the month of May



Azalea macrantha. Large, single, salmon-red. Resembles Hinodegiri; very late. A very compact, flat, quick grower with dark green, glossy foliage. One of the hardiest of all Azaleas.

	Each 10
12 to 15-in. diam.....	\$3 50
15 to 18-in. diam.....	5 00
24 to 30-in. diam. specimens.....	15 00 \$135 00

—fl.-pl. Large; double, salmon-red. Quick grower. Blooms in June.

	Each
10 to 12-in. diam.....	\$2 50
12 to 15-in. diam.....	3 50
15 to 18-in. diam.....	5 00

malvatica. Flowers light purple; wide dark green leaves.

	Each
18 to 24-in. diam.....	\$8 00

Maxwellii. Large, single flowers 2 inches in diameter, glowing deep rose, distinctly spotted darker. Grows low and broad. Very hardy.

	Each
10 to 12-in. diam.....	\$2 50

Pink Beauty. Large trusses of beautiful soft pink, single flowers.

	Each 10
12 to 15-in. diam.....	\$3 75 \$32 50

Sakurageri. Same habit as other Japanese varieties. The flowers are white, edged with p.n.k.

	Each
21 to 24-in. diam. specimens	\$8 00

***Yaye-giri.** Beautiful salmon-red, semi-double flowers produced in abundance. Foliage distinct, being narrow and of a warm, intense green. One of the most showy of the Azaleas.

	Each 10
10 to 12-in. diam.....	\$2 50 \$22 50



Azalea Yodogawa

Azalea Yodogawa. A semi-evergreen, conspicuous Japanese Azalea; purplish pink brilliant double flowers in early spring; floriferous. Each 10
15 to 18 in. high..... \$2 75 \$25 00
1½ to 2 ft. high..... 4 50 40 00
2 to 2½ ft. high..... 6 50

Japanese Kurume Azaleas (FOR OUTDOORS AND FORCING)



Hose-in-hose

The term "hose-in-hose" applies to a compound flower composed of two similar or identical, funnel-shaped corollas, one apparently growing out of the throat of the other.

Admiration. A beautiful pure pink with large trusses of medium-sized flowers. Large, glossy green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Apple Blossom. It resembles the apple blossom in color, being a beautiful shade of pink, shading lighter toward the center. Glossy green foliage.

Avalanche. Pure white; very large flowers on large trusses. Glossy green foliage.

Bridesmaid. Glowing salmon flowers produced in large clusters; very prominent stamens. Small glossy green foliage.

Brilliant. Salmon-rose with deeper salmon shading toward the edge of the petals.

Bouquet Rose. The dainty, medium-sized rose-pink flowers shade much deeper toward the center, and the red stamens form a beautiful contrast. Bronze-green foliage.

Cattleya. A delicately lilac-tinted white, shading to mauve-pink at the edges. Semi-double.

These Azaleas were originally imported into California from the city of Kurume, on the Island of Kyashu, Japan, where they were discovered by Dr. E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum. From California, they found their way East where a few progressive nurserymen saw their possibilities and at once started propagation. Although not exactly new, they are still very scarce, and most varieties on our list are now offered for the first time.

For garden planting there is nothing to equal their usefulness when placed amongst broad-leaved evergreens, such as kalmia, rhododendrons, etc., being naturally protected in this manner. During the month of September, especially in a wet season when these Azaleas are making a second growth, the branches are full of sap and a light frost at this time is apt to split the bark. A thorough covering with dry hardwood leaves, such as oak or beech, allows them to be planted in borders, rockeries, beds, or in mass.

Hemlock or spruce boughs, brush, or chicken wire should be used to prevent the leaves from being blown away.

In general, their cultural requirements are the same as those of Rhododendrons, to which you are referred. They cannot endure lime or limy soil, require plenty of moisture, and good drainage.

For forcing in midwinter, Kurume Azaleas are very useful, adding a wealth of color to beautify conservatories.

Cheerfulness. Vermilion-red, shading deeper toward center. A strong-growing plant with glossy green foliage.

Cherry Blossom. Dainty light pink, with white shadings toward the center of the large flower. Large dark green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Christmas Cheer. This name was suggested by its very brilliant coloring—a real Christmas red. Glossy green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Coral Bells. A pleasing coral-pink color shading deeper in the center. Not a very large flower, but very dainty and produced very profusely. Small, round, glossy foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Daphne. White inside with light lavender edges. A compact, slow grower.

Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very free-flowering. Beautiful green foliage.

Delicatissima. White tinged or shaded pinkish lilac, with brown blotch. Large, dark green foliage.



Orange Beauty
Mauve Beauty
Exquisite

Avalanche
Cherry Blossom
Christmas Cheer

Daybreak
Sunstar
Apple Blossom

Pink Pearl
Coral Bells
Vesuvius

TWELVE JAPANESE KURUME AZALEAS



JAPANESE KURUME AZALEAS, continued

Debutante. A beautiful shade of glowing salmon-pink, with lighter center, blotched with red; white stamens. Glossy green foliage.

Exquisite. Large; salmon-pink, white throat, brown spotted. Graceful habit. Handsome bright foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Fairy. A light blush-pink, shading darker toward the edges, with darker blotch. The foliage is large and glossy.

Flame. Brilliant madder-red, with coppery suffusion; beautiful, medium-sized flowers. Glossy green foliage.

Flamingo. A fine shade of salmon-red, with darker blotch. Beautiful large, light green foliage.

Hortensia. Soft pink flowers, produced in large trusses.

Lavender Queen. A fine shade of light lavender, with large white stamens, creating a beautiful effect in the large flowers. Large, dark green foliage.

Mauve Beauty. The name truly indicates the beautiful shade of mauve. The medium-sized, dainty flowers are very freely produced, transforming the plant to a solid mass of bloom.

Morning Glow. Salmon-rose, blotched darker toward the center. Glossy green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Mountain Laurel. White, with faint pink shading. Large, dark green foliage.

Orange Beauty. Orange-pink. The name truly indicates the beauty of color and large flowers in immense clusters, almost as large as rhododendron blooms.

Peach Blow. Single salmon-pink flowers resembling peach blossoms. White edges, ruffled, and faintly spotted.

Pink Pearl. A beautiful salmon-rose, shading lighter to the center; large full trusses. Hose-in-hose type.

Rose. Dark carmine-pink flowers, with almost red stamens; very attractive and produced very profusely. Hose-in-hose type.

Salmon Queen. An exceptionally fine shade of salmon-pink, with large individual flowers. Light green foliage. Hose-in-hose type.

Snow. Large, pure white flowers, borne profusely in clusters. Beautiful glossy green foliage.

Sunstar. Single. Dark rose-pink with carmine stripe; not a large flower but very dainty and produced freely. Dark green foliage.

Vesuvius. Fiery salmon-red, with slightly darker blotch. The flowers are of medium size and produced very freely. Dark green, glossy foliage.

PRICES OF JAPANESE KURUME AZALEAS

	Each		Each
8 to 10 in.....	\$2 00	12 to 14 in.....	\$4 00
10 to 12 in.....	3 00	14 to 16 in.....	5 00

We also have a collection of specimen plants in some varieties. Ask for list showing varieties, sizes, and prices.

Hardy Flowering Evergreen Shrubs

ABELIA chinensis (rupestris). Hybrid Abelia. The graceful, arching stems are clothed with dark, glossy, nearly persistent leaves; white flowers tinged with pink, about an inch long, borne in profuse clusters from early summer until checked by frost.

Each 10 100

Strong, pot-grown plants \$0 75 \$6 50 \$55 00



Daphne cneorum. See page 20

ANDROMEDA. See *Leucothoe* and *Pieris*.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Bearberry. An excellent evergreen trailer with small, lustrous foliage bearing a multitude of red berries, especially useful for rock-gardens and as ground-cover in very light sandy soil; does very well on the seashore.

Each 10 100

Pot-grown plants ... \$0 75 \$6 50 \$55 00

BUXUS sempervirens. Common Tree Box. Is so popular as to need no description. It always has been and still is essentially a home plant. The glossy, aromatic foliage is always fresh and green, and, because of this, it is widely used for edging, formal gardens, tub specimens, etc. In very exposed positions, it is best to afford a little protection in winter.

Bush-form— Each 10 100
12 to 15 in..... \$1 25 \$11 00 \$90 00

18 in. high, 14 in. at base..... 4 50 40 00

Pyramids— 22 to 24 in. high, 10-in. diam. at base..... \$5 00

32 to 34 in. high, 15 to 17-in. diam. at base..... 8 00

42 to 44 in. high, 24 to 26-in. diam. at base..... 22 50

Specimens. We have some extra-fine, bushy specimens on which we shall be pleased to give sizes and prices on application.

For edging (Buxus sempervirens). Special prices on larger quantities. 100 1,000

4 to 5 in..... \$8 50 \$70 00

5 to 6 in..... 12 50 100 00

suffruticosa. True Dwarf Box, for edging. A very hardy, compact, dwarf Boxwood of slow growth.

100 1,000

3 to 4-in. tufts..... \$20 00 \$175 00

4 to 6-in. tufts..... 25 00 225 00

BERBERIS buxifolia (B. dulcis). A dwarf evergreen Barberry, excellent for bordering.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants..... \$0 75 \$6 50

BERBERIS JULIANÆ. This beautiful and rare evergreen variety, hardly known, is one of the best and hardiest of our broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. It stays perfectly green during the winter and blends well with plantings of rhododendron, kalmia, andromeda, and evergreens in general. To plant-lovers who always are looking for "something better," we recommend it very highly.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants, 12 to 15 in., from 5-in. pots.....	\$1 35	\$11 00
Strong, field-grown plants, 15 to 18 in.....	1 50	12 50

verruculosa. Warty Barberry. A very attractive evergreen Barberry of medium growth, with shiny foliage, distinctly blue underneath; forms a compact low bush. The yellow blossoms are very fragrant.

Each 10

Strong, pot-grown plants	\$1 50	\$13 50
Strong, field-grown plants, 12 to 15 in.....	2 00	18 00

Ask for our special list on many other varieties of Berberis.

Cotoneasters

The Cotoneasters belong to the rose family. They can scarcely be called true evergreens, because most of them shed their leaves before spring. They are classed among the handsomest shrubs for northern gardens, offering a great diversity in habit, type of foliage, and fruit. The flowers are mostly rather inconspicuous but the form of the plants, their graceful sprays of foliage, and beautiful arrangement of leaves make them most attractive. In autumn their variously colored fruits are showy and last a long time. They vary in habit from large, bold bushes to dwarf spreading type adapted to the rock garden.

On account of the difficulty in transplanting field-grown Cotoneasters, we strongly advise the use of pot-grown plants.

COTONEASTER acutifolia. Peking Cotoneaster.

Upright, dense shrub attaining a height of 12 feet. Elliptic dark green leaves 1 to 1½ inches long. Flowers in nodding corymbs in May and June. Purplish black fruit in September.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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ambigua. A very hardy, spreading shrub, growing from 5 to 6 feet tall, with clustered fruit, at first crimson, changing to black.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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Appanata. Shrub to 6 feet with graceful, arching branches.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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bullata. Spreading shrub 6 feet high. Ovate, pale, grayish green leaves. Pinkish flowers in May and June. Red fruit in September.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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Dielsiana. Diels' Cotoneaster. Shrub to 6 feet with arching branches and ovate or elliptic leaves, yellowish gray tomentose beneath.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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foveolata. 10 feet high; spreading branches, elliptic leaves 2 to 3 inches long; pinkish flowers in June; black fruit in September.

Each

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	
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Francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. An upright, dense shrub with spreading branches. Small pinkish flowers in June. Red fruit in September, October.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. Rock Cotoneaster. Curious, dwarf shrub of trailing habit, fine for rockeries. It is covered with brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. The foliage turns to soft tints of red and bronze before falling.

Each 10 100

Pot-grown plants, 9 to 12-in. diam.....	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
12 to 15-in. diam.....	1 25	11 00	90 00

Specimen plants, in pots \$2.50 to \$6 each.

microphylla. Rockspray. A dwarf shrub, with small, shiny leaves, longer than those of the former variety, and having long hairs beneath. Pretty white flowers are followed by scarlet berries; very showy.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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moupinensis. Mupin Cotoneaster. Spreading shrub to 6 feet, with ovate-acuminate leaves nearly glabrous above, pale grayish green and pubescent beneath. Pinkish flowers. Red, subglobose fruit.

Each

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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nitens. A densely branched, twiggy bush, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, with spreading stems, shiny dark green foliage, and pinkish blooms followed by clustered, jet-black fruit.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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pannosa. Silverleaf Cotoneaster. Semi-evergreen shrub 6 feet high. Elliptic leaves, glabrous above, grayish white beneath. Red fruit in fall. A very conspicuous, handsome shrub. Not quite hardy in our Northern States.

Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
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Erica vulgaris. See page 20



Ilex opaca

Cotoneaster racemiflora soongarica (*C. soongarica*). A 4-foot shrub with erect or spreading branches, rarely prostrate, oval leaves, grayish white beneath, and beautiful red fruit.

Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$9 00

Wilsonii. It is, perhaps, the best form of this well-known species, with arching, overlapping, sail-like branches forming a neat, hummock-like mass in the open border and a fine screen against walls.

Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$9 00

CRATÆGUS. See *Pyracantha*.

DAPHNE cneorum. Garland Flower. A dwarf, bushy plant forming a broad mat of wiry, almost prostrate stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a dense cluster of rose-pink, deliciously fragrant flowers in May and August. One of the most beautiful little early-flowering shrubs, which is not nearly so well known as it ought to be. It thrives in half-shady places in the rockery or on rather rough banks. See color illustration, on page 18.

Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$9 00
Extra-strong plants.....1 50 13 50

D. Mezereum. See page 37.

ERICA. Heath. The majority of these Heaths are compact, low-growing, and as such are extremely useful for rockeries. The small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry little stems, and either when in full bloom or in midwinter makes a very pretty picture. Give some protection the first winter so that they become acclimated before receiving a check. Semi-shady location.

All varieties, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100, unless noted. All our Ericas are strong, pot-grown, bushy plants.

Erica carnea (herbacea). Grows about 6 inches high; leaves arranged in fours; nodding, bell-shaped flowers along the stems.

Mackayi plena. Crawford's Heath. A conspicuous, prostrate variety with double, rose-pink flowers. July to October.

stricta. Corsican Heath. A compact, erect grower with pink flowers, July to September.

—erecta. Flowers light pink, borne at ends of branches; upright grower. 12 to 15 in. July, August.

Tetralix. A compact, silver-gray variety.

vagans. Cornish Heath. Pale purplish red. 1 ft. August to September.

vulgaris (*Calluna vulgaris*). Scotch Heather. A dense-growing shrub, with erect branches, covered with short, closely appressed leaves. The pretty, bell-shaped flowers occur in great profusion toward tops of the shoots and are a pretty rosy color.

—alba (*C. vulgaris alba*). White Heather. The nodding white flowers are the only diversion from the preceding; a very pleasing contrast.

—alportii. Crimson Heather. Dark crimson variety flowering in July and August.

—aurea (*C. vulgaris aurea*). Foliage golden in summer and red in winter; pink flowers.

—Searlei. Clear white. One foot high. Foliage keeps beautifully green in fall. July to September.

—flore-pleno. The double-flowering form of the Scotch Heather. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, \$65 per 100.

MENZIESIA polifolia (*Daboezia polifolia*). Usually planted with heather, this pretty plant is little known in America. Dark green glossy leaves and spikes of large, drooping, purple bell-shaped flowers. 1½ feet. July to October. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—alba. A white variety of the above. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

EUONYMUS japonicus. Japanese Euonymus. A very useful and decorative shrub, with lustrous, deep green leaves. It has a bushy, upright habit. Needs winter protection here. Excellent for window-boxes.

Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$0 85 \$7 50

patens. New. A very attractive Japanese variety, with handsome, dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate. Strong bushy plants.

	Each 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 50 \$12 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00 17 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	2 75 25 00

For other Euonymus, see pages 37 and 50

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. Has small, oval, smooth, green leaves about ½ inch long; a rapid grower, forming a dense, compact bush, which can be shaped like boxwood.

	Each 10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 75 \$35 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 50 40 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00

glabra (*Prinos glabra*). Inkberry; Winterberry. An upright, bushy shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height; rather narrow leaves, dark green and shiny above, pale beneath; a profusion of fine black berries in the fall.

	Each 10
12 to 15 in.....	\$2 00 \$18 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50 32 50

opaca. American Holly. A slow-growing tree, having short, spreading branches, with large, shining thorny leaves; bright red berries in winter. Perfectly hardy if given a position sheltered from severe winter winds. This is the red-berried evergreen Holly cherished by all during the Christmas holidays. See color illustration.

	Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$6 00



KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel; Calico Bush. Grows 8 feet high, with broad, glossy green foliage. The rose-colored flowers, in large and showy clusters at the ends of the shoots, are of elegant shape and appear in June. Fine as a single lawn plant, or with rhododendrons.

Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$2 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	3 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3 75

Special prices given on larger quantities.

LEUCOTHOE (Andromeda) Catesbaei. A valuable shrub for planting under trees, on the margins of woodland drives, and in other shady positions. Flowers are fine white and are borne in long, pendulous racemes, with a characteristic fragrance. The shining dark green foliage is evergreen with brilliant bronze and claret shades in fall. Each 10

15 to 18 in.	\$2 25	\$20 00
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LONICERA Henryi. Henry Honeysuckle. A climbing or prostrate evergreen vine with ovate leaves 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long of a very pleasing green. Dull purple or yellowish red flowers, followed by black fruit. As a bank-cover it is invaluable. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.	\$0 90	\$7 50
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MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Mahonia. A bushy shrub with many ascending branches and compound leaves which at first are fresh green, tinged purple, and in autumn assume beautiful tints of red and bronze, which are retained throughout the winter. Small yellow flowers in May.

Each	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	\$2 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2 75

Each	10
12 to 15 in., pot-grown	\$2 50

OSMANTHUS Aquifolium. Holly Osmanthus. Evergreen, upright bush with bright green, shiny, crinkly, spiny leaves. Ultimate height 20 feet. Each 10

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown	\$1 25	\$11 00
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PACHYSANDRA terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes. Each 10

Each	10	100
Pot-grown plants	\$0 30	\$2 00

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 30 \$2 00 \$18 00



Leucothoe Catesbaei

PIERIS floribunda (Andromeda floribunda.) Mountain Andromeda. Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small dark green leaves. Young branches and leaf-stalks dull red and hairy. Pretty white flowers borne in small, dense, upright panicles at the ends of branches.

Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$3 50

japonica (A. japonica). Grows a little higher and more irregular than the preceding variety, but remains compact. Branches and foliage quite smooth. Leaves narrow and toothed, crowded at the ends of the shoots. Panicles of buds dull red, opening white in spring. Foliage spotted bronzy red in winter.

Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$2 50

15 to 18 in.....3 00 27 50

PYRACANTHA angustifolia. Narrow-leaf Firethorn. Evergreen shrub with slender, spreading branches and narrow, oblong leaves. The orange-yellow fruits cling to the bush until midwinter and are very conspicuous. This valuable introduction originated in southwestern China.

Each	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	\$3 50

coccinea Lalandii. Laland Firethorn. Evergreen Thorn. White flowers in large clusters, followed by brilliant orange-colored berries. The leaves are rich and glossy. A splendid evergreen for almost any sunny location, thriving in almost all soils. It makes a beautiful specimen plant and a splendid hedge. See color illustration, page 35.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft., pot-grown plants	\$4 00

crenulata. Nepal Firethorn. Bright green, glossy, feathery foliage, oblong in shape, deeply cut, and from 1 to 2 inches long. Bright orange-red fruit.

Each	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	\$3 50

—yunnanensis. Very quick-growing, vigorous shrub with long, finely cut leaves. The multitude of bright coral-red fruits, borne until late in the winter, make it an outstanding feature of the garden. This plant comes from Yunnan, southern China.

Each	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	\$3 50

ULEX europaeus. Common Gorse. A spiny, fast-growing shrub producing a mass of yellow flowers during the winter months.

Each	10
Pot-grown plants	\$1 00

Each	80
Pot-grown plants	\$2 00

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. Leather-leaf Viburnum. A striking evergreen shrub with remarkable foliage; the leaves are 8 to 9 inches long and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, prettily crinkled. The upper surface is a wonderful deep green, and lustrous; brownish colored hairs cover the under surface. Flowers yellowish white, followed by deep red berries; very rare.

Each	10
Pot-grown plants	\$2 00

Each	17 50
Pot-grown plants	\$2 00



Pieris japonica



Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) for the lawn

Deciduous Ornamental and Shade Trees

WHILE the collection of trees growing in our Nurseries is very extensive, and comprises almost every variety of any value, we have used extra precaution in the compilation of the following list, selecting only such kinds as possess distinctive decorative merit, and are suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street plantings. Deciduous trees can be safely planted in spring, after the frost has left the ground, before new growth has appeared, and in the autumn, after the foliage and wood ripen, until the ground freezes in winter. We cannot too strongly impress upon intending purchasers the importance of the proper preparation of the ground before planting. The popular method of squeezing a fine, healthy tree into a hole half the size in diameter of the roots, afterward filling in with hard-pan, has proved, beyond doubt, the common cause of failure, which is generally attributed to some fault or deficiency of the tree.

To insure successful results, the ground should be properly prepared previous to planting, enriching the soil, if necessary, with well-decayed manure. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider in diameter than the ball of roots; the depth will be governed by the nursery soil-line as indicated on stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil and firmly pressing.

If you are not ready to plant the trees promptly upon their arrival, they should be immediately unpacked and heeled-in. This means opening a trench, placing the trees in an upright position, and thoroughly covering the roots with fine soil, pressing down firmly, which will prevent drying out of the roots. Do not unpack trees if weather is freezing. Should they arrive in a frozen condition or during severe weather, put them in a cool place, free from frost, until perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees or shrubs are delayed in transit, so as to become dried or shriveled, they should be completely buried—roots, trunk and branches—allowing them to remain several days before planting.

Trees marked with an asterisk (*) are of a pendulous or weeping habit

ACER. Maple. No family of trees is more widely used for general purposes than the Maples. This is not only because of the large number of species, but because of the fine effects produced in general outline and fall tints, so valuable to the landscape designer. The foliage gives a pleasing shade and is retained until late fall.

dasycarpum (saccharinum). Silver Maple. Large-sized tree; rapid grower. Foliage deeply cut, five-lobed, bright green above and silvery white underneath. A good all-round tree as it adapts itself to a variety of soils and conditions. Each 10

8 to 9 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. diam.... 5 00

14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3-in. diam.... 6 50

15 to 17 ft., 3 to 3½-in. diam.... 9 00

16 to 18 ft., 3½ to 4-in. diam, \$12.50 to \$17.50 ea.

—Wieri. Wier Cutleaf Maple. A beautiful tree with delicately cut leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Very vigorous grower. Each 10

8 to 10 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50

Acer ginnala (tataricum ginnala). Amur Maple. Small foliage, prettily cut and lobed; turns a bright red in autumn and opens in very early spring. An excellent variety and one that is very popular.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1 50

platanoides. Norway Maple. Vigorous-growing tree of spreading, rounded form, but compact habit. Splendid shade tree. Foliage dark, shining green, generally five-lobed and almost 7 inches across, turning to a pale yellow in fall. One of the best for lawn and street planting and very largely used for that purpose.

Each 10

8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.... \$5 50 \$50 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.... 10 00 90 00

Prices on larger quantities on application.

—globosum. Globe Maple. Fine, ball-shaped variety; standard form excellent for lawn and formal effects.

Each

5-ft. stem, 2-ft. crown \$7 50



Acer rubrum

Japanese Maples, *Acer japonicum* and *palmatum*

These dwarf Maples are extremely useful in landscape schemes, for their wonderful coloring and fascinating habit. The foliage of the various species is widely different, some being so delicately cut as to be a mere network, and in color they range from vivid fresh green to deep purplish red. There are numerous variegated forms with curious golden markings. Planted separately, they develop into magnificent specimens, and beautiful effects can be obtained by grouping them, but the best situations are as accents in a shrubbery or tree border. They are peculiarly effective when placed so they may be glimpsed through openings in a planting of gray-green coniferous evergreens.

<i>Acer japonicum aureum</i> . Golden Moon Maple. Foliage shaded in gold, with suffusions of green. Contrasts most beautifully with the darker shades of green in the shrubbery planting.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$12 50	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft.	15 00	
5 to 6 ft.	18 00	

palmatum (polymorphum). Japanese Maple. Has small, star-shaped leaves which in autumn gradually assume a bronzy red tint, beginning at the edges. Grows a little taller than *A. japonicum*, with a picturesque habit. Young shoots are bright red.

Each	10	
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	35 00

Bloodleaf Japanese Maple

Acer atropurpureum

A very conspicuous, medium-sized bush or tree with blood-red foliage. A wonderful addition to the lawn.

Each	10	
Pot-grown or field-grown plants, 12		
to 15 in.	\$2 50	\$22 50
15 to 18 in.	4 00	36 00
1½ to 2 ft.	5 00	45 00
2 to 2½ ft.	7 50	70 00



Japanese Maple

Acer platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Norway Maple. A valuable variety; young shoots and leaves of a bright purple, in the older leaves changing to purplish green. One of the most useful and handsome of all the purple-leaved Maples.

Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.	\$4 50	\$40 00
9 to 11 ft., 1½ to 2-in. diam.	8 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. diam.	12 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3-in. diam.	17 50	

rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. Large tree. Leaves five-lobed and unequally toothed, green above, pale or glaucous below, turning to bright scarlet in autumn; flowers red or scarlet; fruit red. Very valuable tree for street or park planting, and for wet situations.

Each	10	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. diam.	\$5 50	\$50 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. diam.	7 50	65 00

saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. Of vigorous growth and more or less pyramidal form; leaves are smooth and palmately five-lobed, glaucous beneath. The coloring is magnificent during the fall months. Extensively used for street planting and makes a fine specimen tree on the lawn.

Each	10	
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	\$3 50	\$31 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	5 00	45 00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	0 50	

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut.

Each	10	
6 to 8 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Rapid grower, with feathery, tropical-looking foliage, sometimes 6 feet in length; the terminal panicles of flowers are greenish white. Has a hardy constitution, withstanding harsh treatment, which makes it particularly good for planting in smoky cities.

Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50



Deciduous Trees

Bobbink & Atkins



Betula alba laciniata gracilis pendula

BETULA alba. European White Birch. Rapid grower; bark silvery white; branches spray-like; leaves triangular and assume rich tints in autumn.

Each	10	
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 50	31 00

*—*laciniata gracilis pendula*. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Probably the most graceful of weeping trees. Leaves deeply and irregularly cut. Each 10
6 to 8 ft. \$3 00 \$25 00
8 to 10 ft. 4 00 35 00

populifolia. Gray Birch or American White Birch. Medium size tree, smooth white bark; younger branches almost black, turning white when older, slender branches inclined to droop. Each 10
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal. \$2 50 \$22 50
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal. 3 75 32 50

CARPINUS Betulus. European Hornbeam. The leaves are of a regular, oval shape, with sharp teeth and undulated surface. Golden in autumn. Very hard wood. Excellent for windbreaks. Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00

CATALPA Bungei. Manchurian Catalpa. Makes a dense head of heart-shaped leaves. Globe-shaped standards. Each 10
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. crown \$3 50 \$30 00
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. stem, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. crown 4 50 40 00

speciosa. Western Catalpa. An effective, tropical-looking lawn tree, with very fragrant blossoms of purple and white, produced in pyramidal clusters a foot long; the leaves are slender and downy, and the fruit is longer than in *C. bignonioides*; flowers in June. Each 10
6 to 8 ft. \$2 00 \$18 00

CERASUS. See *Prunus*.

CERCIS canadensis. American Red-bud. Fine native tree of medium size; heart-shaped green leaves; flowers reddish purple, arranged in fascicles right on the bark of the limbs. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 50
3 to 4 ft. 1 25 10 00

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. Medium-sized; leaves heart-shaped and purplish when young, like those of the Judas tree; pyramidal form and smooth bark. Each 10
8 to 10 ft. \$4 50 \$40 00
10 to 12 ft. 6 50

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Shrub or small tree with wavy foliage; glaucous underneath. Flowers are 4 inches wide, composed of four white bracts. Very fine. Each 10
5 to 6 ft. \$3 50 \$31 00
6 to 8 ft. 4 50 40 00
6 to 8 ft., standards. 7 50

—*fructo luteo*. Yellow-fruited Dogwood. A very striking form of the White Dogwood, and the flowers are similar but the fruit is a light lemon-yellow. Each
4 to 5 ft. \$8 50
5 to 6 ft. 12 50

—*pendula*. Weeping Dogwood. The white flowers are borne on long, pendulous branches. Most valuable for the lawn. Each
6-ft. stem. \$6 00

—*rubra*. Red-flowering Dogwood. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$5 50 \$50 00
4 to 5 ft. 7 50 65 00
5 to 6 ft. 12 50 100 00

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Maidenhair Tree. A remarkable tree of spreading growth in age. Deep green, thick leaves, similar in shape to those of the maidenhair fern. Rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels, having a very picturesque outline and retaining its leaves until very late autumn. Each 10
6 to 8 ft. \$4 00 \$35 00
8 to 10 ft. 5 00 45 00

GLEDTSIA triacanthos. Thorny Honey Locust. A fine, hardy, rapid-growing tree, with delicate foliage, long twisted pods, and thorns 3 to 4 inches long. Fine for hedges. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 50 13 50



Cornus florida



HALESIA tetrapeta. Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree. Light, irregular habit, forming a round head; leaves dark green above and pale green below. Lovely pure white flowers, resembling those of the snowdrop, but larger. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50
5 to 6 ft. 2 25 20 00

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage, having fine autumn tints and large, terminal panicles of showy, golden yellow flowers in July. A very desirable lawn tree. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$2 00 \$17 50

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Tree of medium size with five or seven-lobed, glossy green leaves which turn to a deep purplish crimson in the autumn. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A noble-looking pyramidal tree, with clean trunk. Leaves are alternate and have long stalks. They are of an unusual shape, giving the impression of having the top cut off. The conspicuous flowers are of striking shape and yellow color. Each 10
4 to 6 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00
6 to 8 ft. 2 50 22 50



Catalpa Bungei. See page 24

Magnolias

A lawn is not complete without Magnolias

THE snow has hardly given way to the first rays of the March sun when the Magnolias unfold their delicate and lovely vari-colored blossoms, giving us the first taste of real spring.

Nothing is more fascinating than a Magnolia in full bloom, before the rest of the landscape really awakens. *Magnolia stellata*, the earliest to bloom, unfolds its silvery, star-shaped, naked blossoms in late March, some time before the foliage appears.

The large-flowering Chinese varieties follow *Stellata*. Of these *Conspicua*, *Soulangeana*, *Alba Superba*, and *Alexandrina* begin to bloom when *Stellata* is passing. By the time this last group has spent its beauty, *Lennei* and *Soulangeana nigra* take up the task of prolonging the display.

Some native Magnolias, such as *Acuminata*, *Cordata*, and *Gluca* begin to bloom in June and finish in July.

By careful selection Magnolias can be had in flower from the end of March to July.

Magnolias are best planted in the open lawn. Nothing is more striking against a background of dark green conifers.

They thrive best in somewhat rich, moderately moist, but porous soil. *Magnolia glauca* will do best in low or swampy places.

LARGE-FLOWERING CHINESE MAGNOLIAS

The following seven Chinese Magnolias are one of our specialties, and we are now growing them in quantity

We also offer a limited number of specimen Magnolias in varieties given below
Ask for our special list showing sizes and prices of these specimens

Magnolia conspicua. Yulan Magnolia. A large tree from central China, with spreading branches. The very large, creamy white, sweet-scented flowers, 6 inches across, appear in April. This is, no doubt, one of the most showy species. See color illustration, page 26. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$10 00

Soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. A popular shrub or tree with very large, campanulate, white flowers, more or less purplish outside; often fragrant. The general effect is ruddy pink. Blooms in April. See color illustration, page 26. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$10 00

—*alba superba*. Large Saucer Magnolia. Pure white; small tree. See color illustration, page 26. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$10 00

—*Alexandrina*. Alexander Magnolia. Flowers similar to those of *M. Soulangeana* but appearing ten days later. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$10 00

Magnolia Soulangeana Lennei. Lenne Magnolia. A more shrubby tree with broad, large foliage. Flowers large, cup-shaped, deep crimson outside; very showy. Blooms in May, about two weeks after *Soulangeana*. See color illustration, page 26. Each
2½ to 3 ft. \$8 00

—*nigra*. Purple Lily Magnolia. Bush shrub with many branches. Darkest purple flowers of all Magnolias; blooms later than the other Chinese varieties (late in May). Each
2 to 3 ft. \$7 50

stellata (Halleana). Star Magnolia. A dwarf species from Japan forming a round bush seldom over 10 to 12 feet high with small leaves. Pure white, semi-double flowers, about 3 inches across, appear before foliage. Very beautiful with narrow petals and starry form, delicate fragrance. It is the first Magnolia to bloom in the spring. See color illustration, page 26. Each
1½ to 2 ft. \$6 00
2 to 2½ ft. 7 50



Magnolia stellata



Magnolia conspicua



M. conspicua

M. Soulangiana alba superba



Magnolia Soulangiana alba superba



Magnolia Soulangiana alba superba

The large tree is Magnolia conspicua and the small one Magnolia Soulangiana alba superba



Oxydendrum arboreum

NATIVE MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A beautiful, pyramidal fast-growing tree; large foliage; greenish white flowers in May and June, and rose-colored fruits. An excellent tree for use as a lawn specimen, and very showy in bloom and fruit. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50
5 to 6 ft. 3 50 31 00
6 to 8 ft. 5 00 45 00

cordata. Yellow Cucumber Tree. Very late-flowering species of fast growth, native in North America. Of erect habit, with canary-yellow flowers 4 inches across, lined with purple and appearing in June. Each
2½ to 3 ft. \$6 50

glauca. Sweet Bay. Medium tree or bush. Foliage glossy green, very glaucous on under surface; white flowers 3 inches across in June; very fragrant. Will do best in low, moist, or swampy places.

Bushy plants— Each 10
2½ to 3 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00

Kobus. Kobus Magnolia. A tree from Japan with narrow, pyramidal head, growing in its native land to 80 feet. The white flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, appear in April and May. Each
18 to 24 in. \$4 00
24 to 30 in. 6 00

***MORUS alba pendula.** Weeping Mulberry. Weeping habit and round head, the long, thin branches forming an umbrella-like structure. Each 10
5 to 6 ft., 1-yr. head. \$3 50 \$31 00
5 to 6 ft., 2-yr. head. 5 00 45 00

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sourwood. The long, loose panicles of flowers appear in July, and when the blooming season is over, the long leaves, so far shining green, change to a conspicuous bronzy red. Both foliage and stems are quite smooth. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 \$17 50
4 to 5 ft. 2 75 25 00

PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street, and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of bright

Platanus orientalis, continued

green, generally five-lobed. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white all through the winter; the globular fruits are prickly and hang on through winter. As a shade tree, it cannot be excelled.

Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	\$4 75 \$42 50
11 to 13 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal.	6 00 55 00
11 to 13 ft., 2 to 2¼-in. cal.	7 50 60 00

POPULUS alba nivea. Silver Poplar. A very conspicuous tree. Foliage green above, silvery white and downy beneath, making a wonderful contrast.

Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00 \$135 00

Populea. Poplar. Grows 60 to 80 feet high. Similar in habit to the Lombardy Poplar; very emphatic and a distinct-looking tree; has silvery white foliage.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 50

Maximowiczi. Japanese Poplar. A new and coming Poplar of great merit. Very large, lustrous foliage. Extremely rapid grower.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$3 00

monilifera. Carolina Poplar. A very rapid grower, with large, lustrous leaves. Does well on dry places and near the seashore.

Each	10
12 to 14 ft.	\$3 00 \$27 50

nigra italicica (fastigiata). Lombardy or Italian Poplar. One of our most ornamental and picturesque trees; of remarkably rapid growth and erect habit; triangular leaves smaller than preceding. Admirable for formal and general landscape effects and very largely planted as screens and wind-breaks.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50 \$13 50

PRUNUS (Cerasus) avium. Mazzard Cherry. White flowers in early spring, followed by sweet black fruit; leaves slightly pendulous.

Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00 \$9 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50 13 50

Prunus (Prunus) cerasifera (lanceolata). Sweet Cherry. Small tree or large shrub; flowers white; fruit red.

Prunus (Prunus) persica (nudiflora). Peach. Small tree; flowers white; fruit yellow.

Prunus (Prunus) avium (pyrifolia). Pear. Small tree; flowers white; fruit yellow.

Prunus (Prunus) dulcis (americana). Sweet Almond. Small tree; flowers white; fruit yellow.

Prunus (Prunus) persica (nudiflora). Nanking Peach. Small tree; flowers white; fruit yellow.

Prunus (Prunus) avium (pyrifolia). Sweet Cherry. Small tree; flowers white; fruit red.

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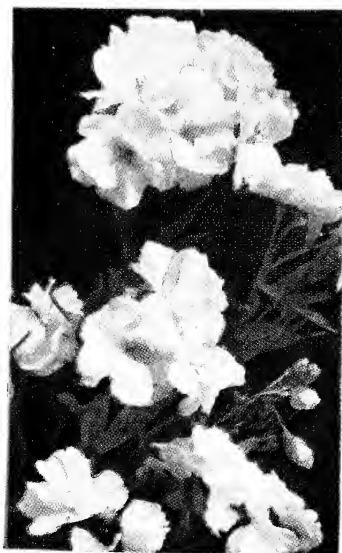
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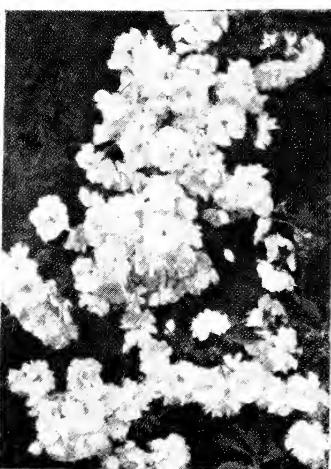
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Amanogawa



Higurashi



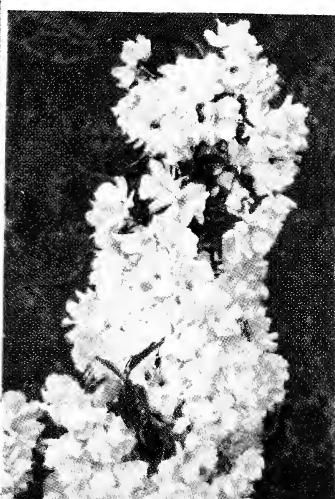
Benishi



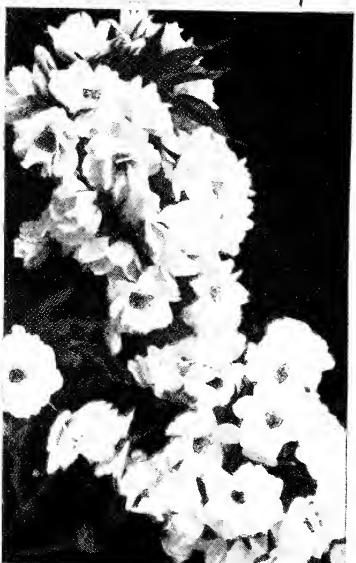
Cherry blossoms in Washington, D. C.



James H. Veitch



Toranoo



Mount Fuji

Ask for our special list of Japanese Flowering Cherries including many specimens



Japanese Flowering Cherries

We have for many years specialized in growing these Flowering Cherries

JAPAN is famous throughout the world as "The Land of Cherry-Blossoms." For centuries the Japanese have loved the pink and white flowers of the Cherries, and have patiently worked with them until the species and varieties of Cherries are so numerous that different sorts bloom over a period of at least five weeks.

Early in April, the single-flowering varieties are the first trees to blossom. The miraculous beauty of their flowers, coming so soon after winter has passed, makes a vision of delicate and ethereal beauty. The double varieties begin to flower when the single sorts are passing.

Thousands and thousands of people journey to Washington, D. C., every spring to admire the wonderful display of Cherry-blossoms along the Potomac Basin, where are planted several hundred Cherry trees presented to the United States by the Japanese Government. A similar display may be seen near the Soldiers' Monument on Riverside Drive, New York City. All Japanese Cherries are hardy and will grow well in almost any location, even in very shallow soils. They make splendid specimens for individual planting on the lawn, and the stronger-growing sorts are suitable for avenue trees. Ask for our special list of these and specimen Japanese Cherries.

Alba plena.	Double; white; one of the prettiest. Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 4 to 5 ft..... \$5 00
Amanogawa.	Semi-double, fragrant, pink flowers.
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00 6 to 7 ft..... 8 50
Benishi.	Double rosy pink flowers, shading to blush. Makes a very beautiful display.
4 to 5 ft.....	\$5 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
Double Red.	Double flowers of showy crimson.
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
Gyoiko.	Greenish flowers, with red stripes, turning pink when fully open.
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
Higurashi.	Double, rose-pink flowers of great beauty. A very popular variety.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00 4 to 5 ft..... 5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
Hosokawanoii.	Shell-pink, double flowers of exquisite charm.
4 to 5 ft.....	\$5 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50

PRUNUS rosea pendula (*Shidare-Higan; P. subhirtella pendula*). Weeping Japanese Cherry. This, no doubt, is one of the most beloved Japanese Cherries. As a lawn tree, it can hardly be excelled. The weeping, slender branches are covered with a multitude of light pink flowers which appear long before any of the other Japanese Cherries come in bloom. Each

Crown on 5½ to 6-ft. stem..... \$7 50
Specimens with heavy crowns..... 15 00

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak. A superb and very distinct tree, with graceful, drooping branches. Pleasing bright green foliage, deeply lobed, with sharp points, changing to deep red in autumn. Very valuable as a lawn tree and for avenues.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½-in. cal....	\$4 00	\$35 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal....	5 00	45 00
11 to 13 ft., 1¾ to 2-in. cal....	6 00	54 00
12 to 14 ft., 3-in. cal. specimens	17 50	150 00

Phellos. Willow Oak. Very distinct variety with long, narrow leaves and smooth bark. Wonderful fall coloring, red and bronze; makes a compact, shapely head. Each
8 to 10 ft..... \$7 50

rubra. American Red Oak. Splendid tree of stately aspect; quickly develops a broad, round head. The shiny leaves are 5 to 9 inches long, and deepen into red in autumn. A handsome tree, either for the lawn or for avenues. Each
10

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.... \$6 00 \$55 00
***SALIX babylonica.** Common Weeping Willow. Wavy, bright green foliage, borne on very slender, pendent branches. An old favorite. Each
10
8 to 10 ft..... \$2 50 \$22 50

Caprea. Pussy Willow. Leaves rather broad, light green covered with hairs, whitish on under surface; opening catkins or flowers very conspicuous in early spring; small tree with ascending branches.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1 25	\$11 00

James H. Veitch.	A large, double, pink variety with reddish green calyx.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00 4 to 5 ft..... \$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
Mt. Fuji.	Large, double, pure white flowers.
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00 6 to 7 ft..... 8 50
Naden.	Another double pink variety distinct from others of similar color.
4 to 5 ft.....	\$5 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
Nikuruma gayeshi.	Bright pink flowers.
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00 6 to 7 ft..... 8 50
Shirofugen.	Double. Flowers delicate pinkish white.
4 to 5 ft.....	\$5 00 6 to 7 ft..... 8 50
Siebold.	Showy pink, double flowers of good size and substance.
4 to 5 ft.....	\$5 00 6 to 7 ft..... 8 50
Torano-o.	Excellent variety with double, rosy pink flowers.
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 00 5 to 6 ft..... 6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00 6 to 7 ft..... 8 50

Salix incana (rosmarinifolia).	Long, thin branches, and leaves 5 inches long, but very narrow, with silvery hairs underneath. Very graceful.
Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 85 \$7 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00 8 50
vitellina aurea.	Golden Willow. Grows into a large tree, with short, thick trunk. The golden yellow branches contrast effectively with the white underneath of the leaves.
Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00 \$17 50
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50 22 50



Quercus palustris



Salix babylonica. See page 29

SORBUS americana. American Mountain Ash. An upright tree of symmetrical habit, with small, bright red berries eagerly looked for by birds. Each ¹⁰
8 to 10 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50

Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of orange-scarlet berries, larger than those of the preceding, and very much liked by birds. The European grows faster than the American.

Each ¹⁰
10 to 12 ft. \$3 50 \$31 00

TILIA tomentosa (argentea). White or Silver Linden. Distinct, ornamental shade tree of pyramidal form and dense, compact habit; leaves are large and have an effective silvery sheen underneath; very fine for lawns and avenues. A largely planted sort. Each ¹⁰

10 to 12 ft., 2-in. cal. \$8 00 \$70 00

vulgaris (europaea). European Linden. Fine, large pyramidal tree. Foliage plentiful, forming a dense shade. Very fragrant. Each ¹⁰

6 to 8 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50

Specimens, 4 to 10-in. cal. \$30 to \$200 00

ULMUS americana. American White or Water Elm. One of the noblest and most beautiful of our native trees, with prettily serrated leaves; very tall-growing and stately. Each ¹⁰

10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2-in. cal. \$5 00 \$45 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal. 6 00 55 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal. 8 00

14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal. 10 00

campestris. English Elm. Used extensively in Europe as a shade tree. It grows higher than American Elm, but not as wide. The bark is light gray and smooth. Each

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal. \$7 50

foliacea umbraculifera (umbraculifera). A striking form of an Elm with a clean straight stem, having a light gray bark. Much branched at top, forming a compact, globe-shaped head, densely covered with rather small leaves. Each

8 to 9-ft. standards \$10 00

***glabra pendula (montana pendula).** Camperdown Weeping Elm. One of the finest drooping lawn trees; the long branches spread horizontally in an attractive way, and then gracefully turn down. Each

Standards \$6 00



Young American Elms



Malus floribunda in foreground with Prunus Cerasus on the lawn

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

IRREGULAR massing is the most picturesque method of planting shrubs, and a selection of varieties suitable for every requirement can be made from the following extensive list.

Should the shrubs arrive frozen, thaw them out gradually in a cool place.

When planting, the best way to maintain a balance between roots and branches is to cut the latter back half their length. The holes should be made large enough to allow the roots to be spread out in a natural way. Firm planting is essential to the future well-being of the shrubs. Leave a shallow depression around the plant, so that water will not flow away. The topsoil should be kept loose to a depth of 2 to 3 inches; this aids in retaining the moisture. Annual pruning should be done directly after flowering.

If heavy bushes are desired, we have many specimens that will produce immediate effect.

We fill every order with shrubs dug fresh from our Nurseries, as winter storing decreases their vitality.

ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum (*Aralia pentaphylla*).

Five-leaf Aralia. A distinct, ornamental shrub, with graceful, arching branches and bright green foliage, borne in fives and sevens. Admirably adapted for banks and slopes. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 80 \$6 00
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50

ALTHAEA. Rose of Sharon. In variety. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 85 \$6 50
Standards, 6 to 7 ft. 3 50 31 00
8 ft. high. 15 00 135 00

AMELANCHIER canadensis (*Botryapium*).

Common Dwarf Juneberry. A very fine, early-flowering variety, bearing showy white flowers, which are succeeded by small, purplish fruits; the young leaves are covered with white hairs. Each

2 to 3 ft. \$0 85
3 to 4 ft. 1 10

AMYGDALUS persica atropurpurea. Blood-leaf Peach.

A flowering Peach; purple leaves. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$2 00 \$17 50

—flore albo-plena. Double White-flowering Peach. The dainty white blossoms make this variety very attractive. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00

—flore roseo-plena. Double Pink-flowering Peach. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
4 to 5 ft. 2 00 17 50

—rosea flora pendula. New. Weeping Double Pink-flowering Peach. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$3 50

—rubro-plena. Double Red-flowering Peach. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00



Deciduous Azaleas

For Evergreen Azaleas, see pages 13 to 18

FOR brilliant coloring and profusion of bloom, there are no other shrubs that can rival the Azaleas. When in bloom the whole bush is one mass of color, varying in softness, according to variety, from pure soft solid tone to flaming tints of the Mollis varieties. With conditions similar to those where rhododendrons thrive, semi-shady and moist, they flourish remarkably well and any extra care, such as a mulch of leaf-mold each fall, will be repaid by a wonderful floral display the following spring. For more details as to their cultural requirements, see Rhododendrons, pages 11, 12.



Azalea mucronulatum (longistylum)

Azalea mollis. Chinese Azalea. Notable for the variety and delicacy of its numerous shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot, and golden salmon flowers. Quite hardy in this latitude, and thrives under ordinary garden treatment, but best in a partially shaded protected spot. Useful for undergrowth among tall trees or as a border for large shrubberies. Blooms in April and May. See color illustration, opposite page 3.

Mixed colors—	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
15 to 18 in.....	3 50	31 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	4 50	40 00
2 to 2½-ft. specimens.....	7 50	60 00

—**alatclarenensis.** A hardy Azalea of very great merit, producing large trusses of deep orange flowers. Each 10

12 to 15 in.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.....	6 00	55 00

—**Anthony Koster.** A very fast, upright grower with large trusses of bright golden yellow flowers.

Prices and Sizes upon application

—**Miss Louisa Hunnewell.** A wonderful, new hardy Azalea which does well as far north as Massachusetts. It is a hybrid between the yellow-flowered Chinese *Azalea mollis*, and the salmon-red Japanese *Azalea japonica*. The large flowers are generally orange-yellow shading to salmon. Each

15 to 18 in.....	\$4 50	
18 to 24 in.....	6 00	

Standards 20 to 24 in..... 6 50

—**mucronulatum (longistylum).** A very early-flowering Chinese Azalea which unfolds its blossoms at the time that the Forsythia or Golden Bells is in bloom, with which, by the way, they form a wonderful color contrast. The flowers are of a lavender and soft pink tone. This hardy shrub grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	6 00	

—**schlippenbachi.** Royal Azalea. A vigorous plant 3 to 5 feet high, with very large, showy flowers of pale rose-pink, the upper petals lightly spotted with brown. Each

8 to 10 in.....		\$5 00
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Azalea Pontica

SPECIMEN PLANTS

These, the Hardy Ghent Azaleas, have always been popular, but are not used in mass enough for home owners to appreciate their wonderful beauty. The lustrous leaves when young are covered with silky hair, and in autumn turn to dull red and brown. In association with rhododendrons, they make a fine effect; for best results they should be treated similarly. We have at present a unique and rare collection of specimen plants in many varieties as listed below. Note color illustration on page 33.

Ariadne. Double. Light rose or flesh color, overlaid light yellow.

Beaute Celeste. Single. Very attractive deep rose.

Bijou de Gendbrugge. Double. Light pink, suffused white.

Bouquet de Flore. Single. Rosy salmon, inner upper petal yellow, white lined.

Chromatella. Double. Rosy salmon, overlaid with yellow.

Coccinea. Single. Deep crimson; very showy.

Coccinea Speciosa. Single. Reddish orange.

Davies. Single. Creamy white.

General Trauff. Single. Rosy salmon with yellow upper petal.



AZALEA PONTICA, continued

Gloria Mundi. Single. Orange, overlaid red.
Milton. Double. Creamy white, overlaid light yellow.
Nancy Waterer. Single. Pure yellow.
Narcissiflora. Double. Pure lemon-yellow.
Orange. Single. Orange, slightly suffused with salmon.
Pallas. Single. Scarlet-orange. One of the most striking in color.
Perfecta. Single. Orange, overlaid red.
Prince Henri des Pays-Bas. Single. Pleasantly variegated red and white, with yellow upper petal.
Raphael de Smet. Double. Light pink, tinted salmon; fringed petals.
Rembrandt. Single. Very attractive rosy purple.
Sang de Gandbrugge. Single. Orange, overlaid rose; upper petal distinct golden yellow.
Unique. Single. Deep orange-yellow. A very showy and distinct variety.
William III. Single. Orange, overlaid rose; upper petal distinct golden yellow.

We have the varieties of *Azalea pontica* and *A. rustica* listed in extra-fine, bushy specimens ranging from 2 to 3½ feet high, and about the same wide.

A special list showing varieties, sizes, and prices of these specimens of *A. pontica* and *A. rustica* varieties will be mailed upon request.



Azalea pontica

Azalea Rustica

A beautiful race of plants, resulting from crosses between *Azalea mollis* and *A. pontica*. The extremely double flowers are very distinct in shape, texture, and coloring, and are tubular at first, opening trumpet-like. The petals appear semi-transparent. Consistent with their beauty is the delicate and refreshing fragrance of all varieties. While they do well in open positions, they prefer semi-shade.

Aida. Double. Pleasing shade of salmon-rose.
Hora. Double. Salmon-yellow, creating a beautiful bronze effect.
Il Tasso. Double. Light salmon-rose.
Norma. Double. Deep salmon.

Phidias. Double. Light creamy yellow, overlaid rose.
Praxiteles. Double. Pleasing light yellow, suffused soft pink.
Ribeira. Double. White, with yellow throat, edged pink.

A special list of sizes and prices of Azalea Rustica will be mailed on request.

Native Azaleas

Perfectly hardy, vigorous shrubs, suitable above all for naturalizing in locations similar to their natural habitat—Arborescens on hillsides with Calendulacea, Canadensis, and Viscosa by water-courses, etc. They are easy to establish if they are given the same sour-soil treatment as recommended for rhododendrons, being somewhat more particular in this respect than the varieties immediately preceding.

Azalea arborescens. Sweet Azalea. Flowers white, tinged pink. Blooms June and July.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	40 00
calendulacea (lutea) Flame Azalea. Most brilliant orange-red flowering shrub yet known. Grows vigorously and bears its flowers in great clusters in May and June.	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00	35 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	40 00
canadensis. Rhodora. The first of the native Azaleas to bloom. Rosy purple flowers, in small clusters, come before the leaves.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	

AMORPHA fruticosa. Indigo Bush. A strong-growing shrub 8 to 10 feet high, having compound feathery foliage and finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers; blooms early in June.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 65	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	85	6 50

ANDROMEDA. See *Oxydendrum* and *Zenobia*.

ARALIA pentaphylla. See *Acanthopanax*.

Azalea nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. Free-flowering, showy pink blooms in April and May.	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....		\$3 00 \$27 50

Vaseyi. Southern Azalea. A tall, slim grower, bearing rosy white flowers in April before the leaves appear. Foliage colors dark crimson in the fall. Profuse bloomer. A very decorative variety which deserves a place in every planting.	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00

viscosa. Flowers white, tinged rose; fine for swampy ground. It bears its fragrant flowers in profusion in late June or July.	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 50

ARONIA (Pyrus) arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. Leaves have woolly under surface; bright autumn tints; white flowers and bright red berries.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 85	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	9 00

melanocarpa (nigra). Black Chokeberry. Has smooth leaves and large black berries.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 10	9 00



Buddleia magnifica

Berberis

All the Barberries are interesting and most of them are very beautiful in foliage and fruit. The arrangement of the leaves and spines of some of the newer types described here is a source of never-ending wonder. They thrive under almost all conditions except dense shade and continuous dampness, but do best in a reasonably fertile soil and full sunshine. All of them bear attractive fruits which persist into the winter.

Berberis aggregata. A vigorous shrub with leaves nearly an inch long, spiny. Salmon-red, almost globular fruits in dense clusters. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

—*Prattii*. Deciduous, upright shrub to 10 feet; pale yellow flowers, followed by rosy purplish fruits in dense, hanging clusters. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

emarginata. Handsome shrub with beautiful, dull green foliage, margined red, about one inch long. Each young branch is very distinct on account of its blood-red color. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Gagnepainii. Dwarf evergreen shrub of dense habit, having long, spiny leaves and bearing lemon-yellow flowers, followed by black fruit with bluish bloom. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.



Berries of *Berberis Thunbergii*

Berberis heteropoda. A handsome, very distinct species from Turkestan. Grows 3 to 6 feet tall; very spiny. Flowers orange-yellow and fruits dark blue. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each.

ilicifolia. Large, shining dark green leaves, which hold until late in winter. Fine for planting near the house. Each ¹⁰
1 1/2 to 18 in.....\$1 25 \$10 00
2 to 3-ft. specimens.. 2 50

Julianæ. See page 48.

Thunbergii. A beautiful Japanese variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them, and are covered with small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. It bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit, which is very attractive during the winter months. Very desirable for grouping; a fine low hedge plant. Each ¹⁰

1 1/2 to 2 ft., bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 2 1/2 ft., bushy.....	75	6 50
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 00

Globe-shaped specimens,
3 ft.....10 00

For larger quantities, see Hedge Plants, page 48.

—*atropurpurea*. New Red-leaved Japanese Barberry. Each ¹⁰

1 to 1 1/2 ft	\$0 75	\$6 00
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triacanthophora. An unusual type from central China. Evergreen, about 5 feet tall, with toothed, narrow leaves. The fruit is glossy black. Each

Pot-grown plants.....	\$0 75
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Vernæ. Deciduous shrub to 6 feet, with arching habit of growth, having numerous short thorns along the stems, and bearing dense racemes of yellow flowers, followed by red fruit. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

ASK FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ON OTHER VARIETIES OF BERBERIS

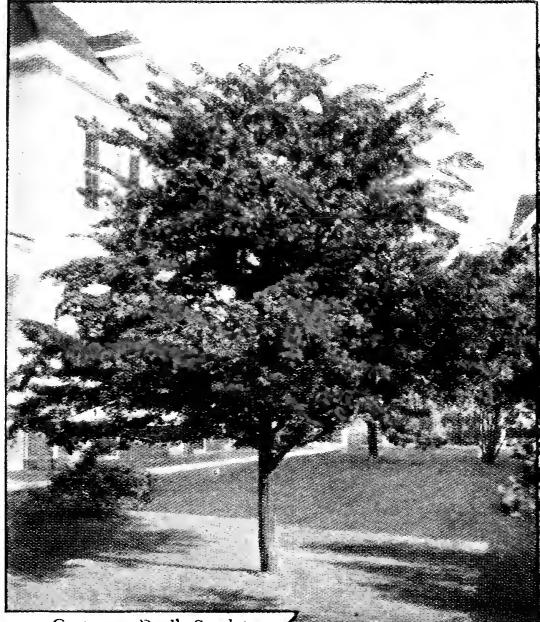
BUDDLEIA amplissima. A new variety having extremely long racemes of delicately shaded lilac flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

magnifica (*variabilis magnifica*). A truly beautiful form of the above species with deep purple-lilac flowers, borne in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost. Long, gray-green leaves. A good addition to late-blooming shrubs. Strong clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

superba. An exceptionally beautiful variety. The flower-spikes are much larger than the above varieties, and also very full and more uniform. Distinct bluish lilac flowers. \$1 each.



Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii. See p. 21



Crataegus, Paul's Scarlet



Crataegus Oxyacantha rosea nova



Crataegus Oxyacantha



CALICARPA purpurea. Chinese Beautyberry. Small, whitish flowers in August and September, followed by beautiful purple fruit, borne in clusters, and remaining until midwinter. Very choice.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 85 \$6 00

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common Sweet Shrub. Large, handsome foliage, generally rough on upper surface; double, chocolate-colored flowers which have a pleasing spicy odor. Very ornamental shrub.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00 \$8 00

CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Tree. A shrub or low tree having pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May; leaves have eight to twelve leaflets.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 8 00

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. A tall native shrub, with lustrous leaves and globular heads of white flowers in July.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50

CHÆNOMELES. See Cydonia.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. A choice lawn tree of neat, elegant habit, with large, dark green, glossy foliage, producing in June numbers of showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers. Extremely decorative.

Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 50

CLETHRA alnifolia. Summer Sweet. An upright, slow-growing shrub; spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer, and smooth, sharply toothed leaves.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 8 00

COLUTEA arborescens. Common Bladder Senna. Large shrub with small, light green acacia-like foliage and yellow or yellowish red pea-shaped flowers in June and July, followed by reddish balloon-like pods.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00 8 00

CORNUS alba sibirica (sibirica). Red Osier Dogwood. A rare variety, with bright red bark in winter.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$5 00

3 to 4 ft.	90 6 50
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racemosa (paniculata). White flowers and fruit.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 00

3 to 4 ft.	90 7 00
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stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter; white fruit.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 85 \$6 50

flaviramea (aurea). Bright yellow bark; very attractive.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$5 50

3 to 4 ft.	85 6 50
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CORYLUS Avellana. Tall-growing, spreading shrub, with roundish leaves and the nuts standing out distinctly.

Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25 \$10 00

-atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Filbert. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves.

Fine for planting in groups or singly. Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50 \$13 50
2 to 3 ft.	2 00 17 50

3 to 4 ft.	2 75 25 00
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CRATÆGUS coccinea. Scarlet-fruited Hawthorn. A fine native variety; single white flowers in spring; scarlet fruit in autumn.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 75 \$15 00

8 to 10 ft.	6 00 55 00
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cordata. Washington Hawthorn. A strong, shapely tree bearing corymbs of snowy flowers in spring followed by clusters of shining scarlet fruits which persist far into the winter.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 75



Corylus atropurpurea

Cratægus Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. A well-known native species, with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges; very showy and distinct.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 35 \$12 50

3 to 4 ft.	2 00 17 50
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mollis. Downy Hawthorn. Tall-growing shrub with short, stout thorns. Leaves have four to five pairs of acute lobes. The scarlet, pear-shaped fruit is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across and ripens from Aug. to Sept.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 75 \$16 00

Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. Single white flowers and pretty foliage. Fine for hedges.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50

—albo-pleno. Double white flowers.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50 \$22 50

—Charles X. Rich scarlet flowers.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50 \$22 50

—Paulii (Paul's Scarlet). Rich, brilliant double scarlet flowers; best of all.

Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$3 00 \$27 50

Standards, with perfectly straight stems:

6 to 8 ft.	4 00 35 00
8 to 10 ft.	6 00 55 00

—Princeps Simplex. The double scarlet flowers are somewhat smaller than those of Paul's Scarlet, but darker in appearance.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50 \$22 50

—rosea nova. Beautiful large single pink flowers, shaded blush.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 75 \$25 00

—roseo-pleno. Beautiful double pink flowers.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 75 \$25 00

prunifolia. Plum-leaf Hawthorn. A fast grower with large, shiny leaves.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 25 \$20 00

punctata. Dotted branches grow out horizontally, sometimes with short, thick thorns; leaves sometimes lobed; irregularly toothed with leaf-stalks having a wing; large flowers and dull red fruits about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Has a picturesque outline.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00 \$18 00

6 to 8 ft.	4 50 40 00
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CYDONIA (Chæomeles) japonica. Japan Quince. A very showy, popular shrub, which bears such a profusion of dazzling scarlet flowers in early spring that it is called "Burning Bush" in some places; yellow pear-shaped fruits. Excellent spiny hedge plant. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$8 50

—**rosea plena.** One of the very best flowering Quinces with very large, semi-double, salmon-pink flowers. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00

CYTISUS (Genista) scoparius. Scotch Broom. A curious, hardy shrub, with small leaflets in threes, and small yellow flowers in May. Valuable for sandy soil and seashore planting. Unique and very handsome. Each 10
Pot-grown plants. \$1 00 \$7 50

See Laburnum for other varieties of Cytisus

DAPHNE Mezereum. Mezereon Pink. A small, hardy shrub, growing 4 feet high, and blooming in March, long before the leaves appear. The deep red flowers appear closely along the stems, and have a delightful, penetrating fragrance. 15 to 18 in., \$2.50 each.

DESMODIUM. See Lespedeza.

DEUTZIA gracilis. A fine, hardy shrub, forming a round and compact mass of white in June; also used for forcing; leaves are rather rough and of a soft green. Makes a pretty hedge. Each 10
12 to 15 in. \$0 65 \$6 00

Lemoinei. Rather low-growing; has slender, arching branches; foliage bright green, 2 to 3 inches long, and narrow. Large clusters of graceful white flowers freely produced. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$0 65 \$6 00

scabra candidissima. A very valuable shrub, with strong, upright branches, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance. It is a tall grower, often reaching 8 feet and more. Very beautiful. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 85 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 00 7 00

—**plena (crenata plena).** Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes 5 inches long; one of the most satisfactory shrubs; tall and of rapid growth. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 85 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 00 7 00

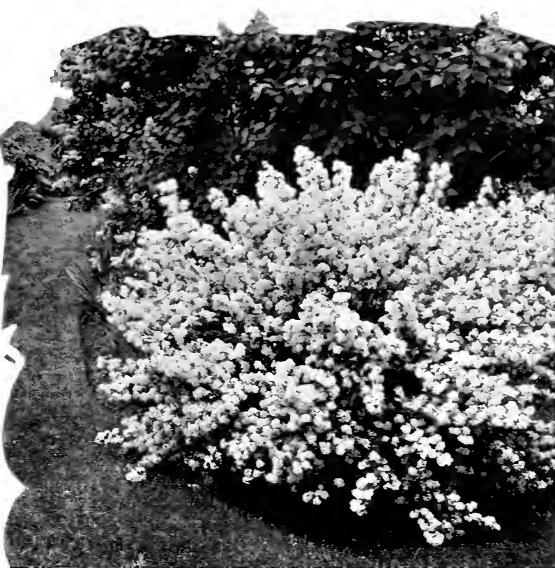
—**Pride of Rochester.** A profuse bloomer; large, double, white flowers, tinged pink. One of the best Deutzias. It is a vigorous grower and an early bloomer. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 85 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 00 7 00

DIOSPYROS Lotus. Date Plum; Persimmon. A deciduous tree with handsome, alternate, lustrous leaves, rarely attacked by insects. Yellowish or whitish flowers, followed by decorative, edible, large juicy fruit. The valuable, hard, close-grained wood is called Ebony. Each 10
5 to 6 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50
6 to 7 ft. 3 00 27 00

ELÆAGNUS umbellata. Spreading shrub, with yellowish brown branches, leaves silvery white beneath; fruit ripens late and hangs on till midwinter. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 25 11 00

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. A charming ornamental shrub, with drooping racemes of short yellowish or pale orange flowers, veined darker. These, with the brilliant red foliage in autumn, make this one of the handsomest shrubs for the greater part of the year. Flowers in May. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. 7 50

EUONYMUS alatus. The foliage is a fine rose-color in autumn. The branches are winged with a corky layer. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
3 to 4 ft. 2 00 17 50



Deutzia Lemoinei

Euonymus Bungeanus. Winterberry Euonymus. A fast-growing shrub with slender branches and white or pinkish four-angled fruit with orange arils in September and October. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 90 \$7 50

europeus. A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored capsules with red seeds in autumn. Strikingly conspicuous. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 90 7 50

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. A first-class shrub, producing its large, dazzling white flowers in May. One of the finest shrubs of its season. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 50 13 50

FORSYTHIA suspensa. Weeping Golden Bell. Somewhat pendulous in habit. A valuable shrub for borders; the branches droop like arches of gold. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 90 \$7 00

—**Fortunei.** Bark bright yellow; very vigorous, rather erect growth; blooms in dense masses of golden flowers in April. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 80 \$6 00

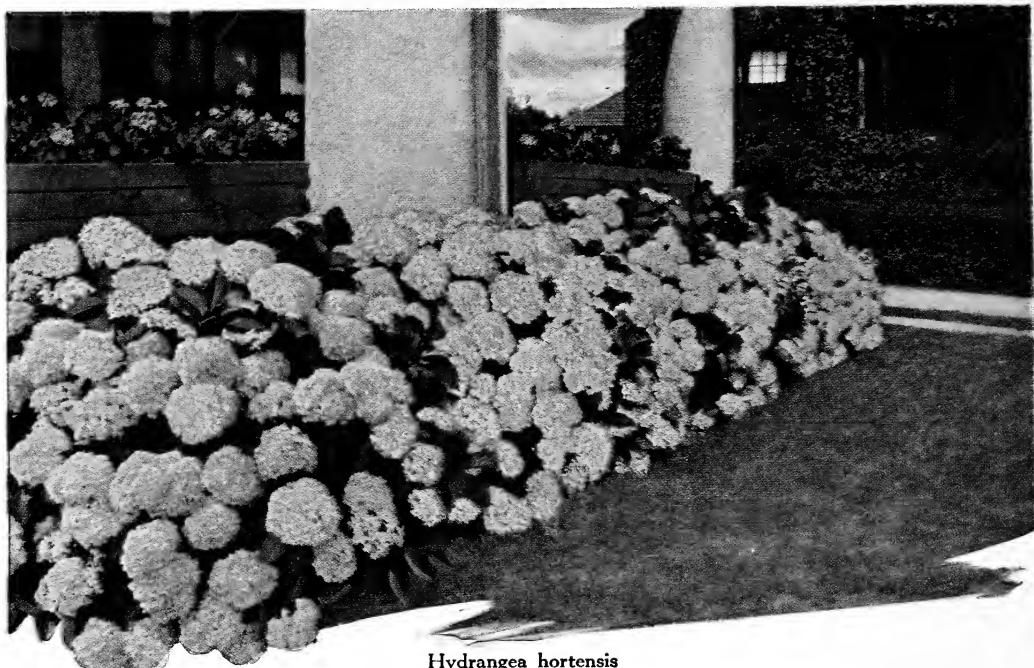
—**spectabilis.** This is, no doubt, by far the best Forsythia grown today. It is so much superior in color and size of flower that there is no comparison with the other varieties. When in bloom, the flowers absolutely cover the stem. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 50 12 50
6-ft. specimens, heavy clumps. 3 50 31 00

viridissima. Blooms just as the leaves unfold in masses of golden, bell-like flowers; has long, deep green, smooth leaves. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 80 \$6 00

GENISTA. See Cytisus.

HAMAMELIS japonica. Japanese Witch-Hazel. Its curious yellow flowers appear just before winter, or in February to March. The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Each 10
15 to 18 in. \$1 50

virginiana. Bears small, bright yellow flowers in late autumn; leaves roughly heart-shaped, about 6 inches long. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 85 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 8 50



Hydrangea hortensis

Hydrangea hortensis

Blue Hydrangea

See page 53 for list of new varieties

Among the most valuable and most effective flowering plants, all of the varieties of *Hydrangea hortensis* must be included. They are valuable not only as forced for Easter decoration by the florists, but even more so when used for outdoor decoration of the porch, the garden, and the lawn. When allowed to bloom in their natural flowering period of July and August, these plants are extremely desirable.

The Hydrangeas are, without doubt, the very best for seashore planting. The wonderful sight produced at the resorts along the coast of New Jersey by the great banks of Hydrangea bloom is something that cannot be soon forgotten. There, and also in Rhode Island, plants may be seen which have reached a height of over 6 feet and a diameter of 10 to 12 feet.

When planted in moist soils, the Hydrangeas naturally produce pinkish flowers, in other soils the flowers may come blue. Blue flowers may be assured by mixing about one-half pound of alum with each bushel of soil. Water, in which iron has been rusted, may also be used, as well as iron filings which can easily be incorporated with the soil.

Generally, the Hydrangeas are shipped in pots or tubs, but it is not necessary to grow them that way. In fact, when planted out of pots they will do wonderfully well.

For protection during the winter months, the tubbed plants should be moved into a cool cellar where they will not freeze, and should be kept just moist enough to keep the roots from drying. The larger plants, grown in the ground, may be protected by boxing them, while the smaller ones may be covered with leaves and straw and tied up in a canvas or some other waterproof material.

Hydrangea opuloides acuminata. A new, very hardy Hydrangea of great merit. Excellent for the shrub border. Foliage glossy green, shaded purple. Flowers mostly blue. Each ¹⁰
Strong, field-grown plants.....\$3.00 \$27.00

Hydrangea opuloides otaksa (otaksa). Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers. This variety is extensively used for growing in pots and tubs.

Each

Plants in tubs.....\$3.50 to \$5.00

Specimen plants in tubs.....6.00 to 8.00

Domotoi. This variety is an improvement on the popular *Hydrangea otaksa*, having beautiful double florets which give the bloom a large, compact, solid appearance and better lasting qualities. This variety does well wherever *H. otaksa* will flourish.

Each

Plants in tubs.....\$3.50 to \$5.00

Specimens.....7.50 to 15.00

Also see page 53 for the varieties of Hydrangeas in Greenhouse Department

arborescens grandiflora. Hills of Snow. The flower clusters are large, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter; color is pure snow-white. Blooms at a time when flowers are very scarce. Each ¹⁰
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.85 \$7.00

paniculata. Panicles of flowers borne on upright stalks. Flower-heads are not so large as the Grandiflora, but more graceful. Each ¹⁰
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.85 \$7.00

grandiflora. A grand, attractive plant, commencing to bloom in July and lasting for months. The flowers are pure white, changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. Each ¹⁰
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.75 \$6.00
3 to 4 ft.....1.15 10.00
Standards, 4 to 5 ft. high.....2.00 17.50

ILEX verticillata. Common Winterberry. A shrub with clusters of small white flowers in May and June, followed by bright scarlet berries which remain throughout the winter. Each ¹⁰
1½ to 2 ft.....\$1.00 \$9.00

KERRIA japonica. Globe Flower. A green-branched shrub, with nicely cut leaves, conspicuous in winter; abundant yellow flowers from June to October.

flore-pleno. This variety has double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers.

Either of the above, 2 to 2½ ft., 90c. each, \$7.50 for 10



KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty Bush. A new introduction from China. Closely related to Abelia but perfectly hardy even in Massachusetts. In early June it is a mass of arching sprays of pale pink, tubular flowers which are somewhat deeper in the bud. The individual blossoms are almost an inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. When matured, it probably will reach a height of 7 to 9 feet. The common name of Beauty Bush was suggested on account of its unusual charm and beauty.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	13 50

LABURNUM vulgare (*Cytisus Laburnum*). Golden Chain. A dwarf tree or large shrub, with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers in early summer.

Each 10

6 to 8 ft..... \$4 00 \$35 00

— Vossi. A dwarf tree or shrub. This variety is harder, and the yellow racemes of flowers are larger than those of *Laburnum vulgare*.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$3 50

3 to 4 ft..... 4 50

LESPEDEZA (*Desmodium*) *bicolor*. A tall, slender-looking shrub, with graceful, wiry stems and pretty, pea-shaped, pink flowers.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$0 75 \$6 50

Sieboldi (*D. penduliflorum*). Rosy purple or reddish flowers, in pendulous bunches. Very free-flowering. It is the latest-blooming shrub.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft..... \$0 90 \$7 50

LIGustrum amurense. Amur Privet. Large, oblong, glossy green foliage; clusters of fragrant, white flowers.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$0 45 \$4 00

Ibota. Japanese Privet. Large, glossy, distinct foliage; large, fragrant, white flowers, produced in great profusion.

Each 10 100

3 to 4 ft..... \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00



Laburnum vulgare Vossi

Ligustrum Ibota Re-gelianum. (True spreading type.) Splendid, dense shrub, with horizontal-growing branches. Fine for specimens and border work. A very graceful and attractive plant.

1½ to 2-ft. diam..

60c. ea., \$4 for 10.

2 to 2½-ft. diam.,

75c. ea., \$5 for 10.

2½ to 3-ft. diam.,

85c. ea., \$6 for 10.

Special prices on larger quantities.

Lodense. A veryhardy, compact dwarf bushy Privet, even hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Where a low, perfect hedge or border is desired, it is without a rival. It is almost evergreen, the dark green leaves persisting until far in the winter. As an individual shrub it is also very valuable. One of the best low-priced substitutes for boxwood edging.

12 to 15 in., 35 cts.

each, \$3 for 10,

\$20 per 100.

ovalifolium. California Privet. Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. A valuable variety which is being more largely planted each year. Illustrated on page 40.

Extra-bushy, heavy, transplanted clumps—

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	25 00

Sheared Globes—

1½ to 2 ft..... 2 50 22 50

2 to 2½ ft..... 3 50 30 00

Standard Privets in tubs, 2½ to

3-ft. stem, 18 to 24-in. crown... 5 00 45 00

For Hedge Plants, see page 48

vulgare. European Privet. Almost evergreen, leaves assuming a purple hue in fall. Dense panicles of flowers.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$0 40 \$3 50

3 to 4 ft..... 50 4 50

LONICERA chrysanthia. Coralline Honeysuckle. Shrub with yellowish flowers and cardinal-red fruit.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$0 70 \$6 00

3 to 4 ft..... 85 7 50

fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. A beautiful, almost evergreen shrub, with very fragrant flowers which appear before the leaves.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$0 70 \$5 00

3 to 4 ft..... 80 6 00

4 to 5 ft..... 1 00 8 00

Lebedouri. Scarlet-red flowers; vigorous grower.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$0 75 \$6 00

3 to 4 ft..... 90 7 50



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora



Ligustrum ovalifolium. See page 39

Lonicera Maacki. Amur Honeysuckle. Excellent variety of upright growth. The white flowers, fading yellow, are followed by red fruit. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 85 \$7 00

Morovi. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit from August until late in fall. Very decorative. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 85 7 00

LONICERA SYRINGANTHA. Lilac Honeysuckle. A very valuable and rare shrub with slender, trailing branches and dull, bluish green leaves. Flowers are pale rosy lilac, very fragrant. Blooms in May and June; red fruit in August. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50
3 to 4 ft. 2 00 17 50

tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers, which contrast most beautifully with the foliage; the red fruit is also ornamental. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 85 7 00
—**latifolia (tatarica rosea grandiflora).** Makes a fine, twiggy bush, covered with large pink flowers. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 85 7 00

MACLURA pomifera. Osage Orange. A fast-growing, thorny shrub, bearing large, orange-like fruits. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 00 8 00

Malus

Flowering Crab-Apples

The Flowering Crab-apples are bushy shrubs or small trees with flowers of deep carmine varying to the most delicate pink and white. In the fall, the conspicuous red or yellow fruits, interspersed through the charming green foliage, are equally attractive. These fruits, as they reach maturity, are keenly relished by birds. There is no better way to attract these feathered friends than by planting Crab-apples to provide them winter food.

The real value of the Flowering Crab-apples does not seem to be widely known or appreciated. A visit in the spring to the Arnold Arboretum, at Boston, where hundreds of Flowering Crabs may be seen in a great cloud of color, leaves an impression that is never forgotten.

The Flowering Crabs lend themselves well to lawn

MALUS, continued

planting. Over large areas, they may be placed in groups, but on smaller lawns they may be used as specimens. When added to the shrubby border, either individually or in groups, they greatly enhance the value of the planting with their profusion of color. In general, the Flowering Crabs will more than repay the owner for the little care necessary for their growth.

Malus atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab. Makes a good head, covered with deep carmine flowers, not fading white, followed by ornamental fruit. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

4 to 5 ft. 2 00 17 50
5 to 6 ft. 2 50 22 50

baccata. Siberian Crab. Small, spreading tree; leaves bright green; flowers pure white and fragrant; ornamental fruit, yellow spotted red. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 75 15 00
6 to 8 ft. 3 00 27 00

coronaria. Wild Sweet Crab. Low, bushy tree with stiff, crooked, thorny branches. Sweet-scented, rosy red or blush flowers in May. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$1 75 \$15 00
6 to 8 ft. 3 00 27 00

floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. Forms a shapely bush or small tree; bud warm red, opening to light pink, delicately shaded. Delicate fragrance. In spring, the bush is a mass of color; this is the most prolific of all. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50
6 to 8 ft. 3 50 30 00

ioensis Bechteli. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. An exceptionally fine variety with all good characteristics of this family. Very hardy, forms a shapely, compact specimen and blooms freely. The fragrant flowers are very double, soft pink resembling a small rose in formation. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50
4 to 5 ft. 2 00 17 50

Niedzwetzkyana. Red-vein Crab. A looser-growing variety than *M. floribunda*; picturesque in winter; produces a wealth of deep pink flowers, fading white. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50
5 to 6 ft. 2 50 22 50
6 to 8 ft. 3 50 30 00

Parkmani. Parkman Crab. Has semi-double flowers, beautifully flushed warm rose; grows similar to above. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 75 \$15 00
4 to 5 ft. 2 25 20 00
6 to 8 ft. 3 75 35 00

Scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. Similar in habit and foliage to *M. floribunda*, but has fine larger double flowers of a light rose-color which last for a long time. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50
5 to 6 ft. 2 50 22 50
6 to 8 ft. 3 50 30 00

Sieboldi calocarpa. Shrub or small tree with blushing-pink flowers in clusters and pea-shaped fruits of red and yellow. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 75 \$16 00

theifera. A handsome and very scarce variety with fragrant flowers and beautiful waxy fruit with crimson cheeks. Considered at the Arnold Arboretum as one of the very choicest. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 75 \$15 00

Specimens, 8 to 9 ft. 17 50 160 00

spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. Coral-red buds paling to delicate rose when fully expanded; exquisite fragrance; very hardy. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$2 00 \$17 50
5 to 6 ft. 2 50 22 50

MYRICA cerifera. Bayberry; Wax Myrtle. Shining, deep green leaves, almost evergreen, and having a rich fragrance; small, bluish berries with a coating of waxy substance. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and bushy. Very hardy and of easy cultivation. Excellent for seashore planting. Each 10
1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

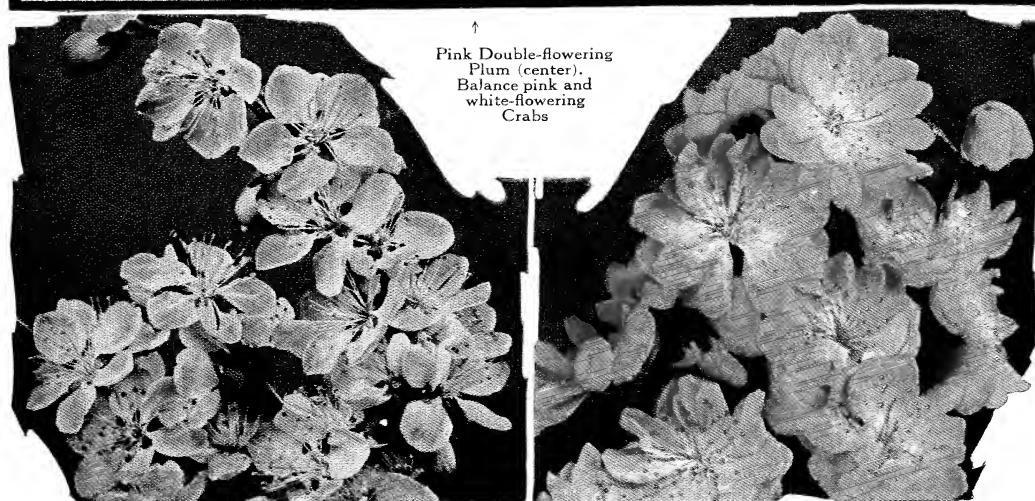
Red Peach

Double-flowering Almond

White Peach



Pink Double-flowering Plum (center).
Balance pink and
white-flowering
Crabs



Flowering Apple

Pink Double-flowering Peach

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES



Philadelphus coronarius

OPULASTER opulifolius (*Spiraea opulifolia*). Nine-bark. Of vigorous growth, with flat clusters of white flowers, followed by red fruit; foliage similar to the Guelde rose. Tall. A very ornamental shrub which has become very popular.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 80 \$6 50

—**aureus** (*S. opulifolia aurea*). An exceptionally fine variety, not only for its floral display but for the golden foliage which is similar in shape to preceding variety. The creamy white flowers are produced in clusters all along the stem, making a garland of great beauty. Tall. Very conspicuous when in bloom.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 80 \$6 50

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Common Mock Orange. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Blooms in May and June in great profusion.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 65 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 80 7 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00 8 50

—**foliis aureis**. Foliage golden yellow. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. \$1 00 \$8 50

—**grandiflorus**. Large, creamy white flowers; vigorous shrub; has fine, large foliage. Very popular.

Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 80 \$7 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00 8 50

—**nivalis**. Snowbank Mock Orange. Snow-white flowers in great profusion. Brownish branches.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 65 \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. 80 7 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00 8 50

Lemoinei, Manteau d'Hermine. A pretty form with a characteristic scent. Pearly white flowers of fine fragrance, borne in the greatest profusion.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 80 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 8 50

ASK FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST OF 12 FINE VARIETIES OF PHILADELPHUS

Philadelphus Virginal. This, no doubt, is the best large-flowering Mock Orange. The immense, double white flowers are very fragrant.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 50

PRUNUS cerasifera Blieriana. Red-leaved Plum. The foliage is a beautiful shade of red in the spring, turning purple in summer.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

6 to 7-ft. specimens. 4 00 35 00

—**Pissardi**. Purple-leaved Plum. Vigorous, upright growth; foliage maroon-red; very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

6 to 7-ft. specimens. 4 00 35 00

glandulosa glabra albiplena (*Amygdalus chinensis albo-plena*). Double White-flowering Almond.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

3 to 4 ft. 1 25 11 00

—**trichostyla sinensis** (*A. chinensis rosea plena*). Double Pink-flowering Almond.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

3 to 4 ft. 1 25 11 00

maritima. Beach Plum. A handsome, low-growing bush with small, white, slender-stalked flowers borne in great profusion in early spring.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00

mume. Japanese Apricot. A very early-flowering shrub, much prized for decoration in Japan.

Each 10
7 to 9 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50

triloba. Double-flowering Plum. Vigorous growth, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

3 to 4 ft. 1 25 10 00

PTELEA trifoliata. Hop Tree. Of robust growth and habit, with flat, hop-like fruit in clusters and leaves composed of three leaflets.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

4 to 5 ft. 90 7 00

PYRUS. See *Aronia* and *Malus*.



RHAMNUS cathartica. Common Buckthorn. A well-known fine, tall-growing shrub or hedge plant, having spiny branches, lustrous green leaves and black berries; extremely hardy. Each ¹⁰
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 65 \$5 00
 4 to 5 ft. 85 6 50

Frangula. A handsome, dense-growing shrub with shining foliage and attractive red berries, turning to black. Good for the fall coloring. Each ¹⁰
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 65 \$5 00

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the winter. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Fragrant Sumac. Spreading shrub, with pretty, lobed leaves. Flowers in small yellow clusters and bright red fruit; fine as an under-shrub or for rough, rocky places. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50

3 to 4 ft. 90 7 50

glabra. Smooth Sumac. Crimson hairy seeds in autumn; narrow, serrated leaflets, with white under-surface, turning scarlet in fall. Fine for color effects. Each ¹⁰

3 to 4 ft. \$0 85 \$6 50

—lacinata. Cut-leaf Smooth Sumac. An excellent shrub with delicately cut leaves, turning bright crimson in the fall. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 85 \$7 00

typhina. Staghorn Sumac. One of the most brilliant plants in autumn, with lovely foliage and velvety bark. Each ¹⁰

4 to 5 ft. \$0 90 \$7 00

—lacinata. Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumac. The leaves are as beautifully cut as the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall. This, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effects are desired. Each ¹⁰

3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

ROBINIA hispida rosea. We have a distinct improved variety with large clear pink, wisteria-like trusses. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50

ROSES. The following varieties should be used more freely in connection with the planting of groups of deciduous flowering shrubs.

Rosa carolina. A vigorous, erect type, bearing loose sprays of bright pink flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

humilis. Low, spreading plants with delicately fragrant pink flowers. Pretty on banks and at the edge of fields. A fence-row rose. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Kukolinski. A very fast-growing plant of spreading habit and dark green foliage; almost thornless. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

lucida. Single pink flowers; very profuse bloomer. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

lucida alba. A pretty white form with charming center. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

multiflora. A vigorous, arching shrub, with rough leaves and thorns. Flowers pure white, blackberry like, in very dense clusters, followed by small, showy red fruits which remain all winter. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

palustris. Dwarfish in habit, producing its bright pink flowers very freely. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

rugosa. Large, single pink-magenta or rosy crimson flowers; fragrant. Blooms early. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—alba. Single. Pure white. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—alba flore-pleno. A double form. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

—rubra flore-pleno. A double-flowering form. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

rubiginosa. Favorite old-fashioned Sweetbrier. Bright pink, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

rubrifolia. Vigorous, erect shrubs with dull purple foliage and starry flowers of intensely vivid pink. Very attractive and useful for mixing in borders with other shrubs. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

setigera. The Prairie Rose. Large, single flowers of old rose. 60 cts. each.

Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. Single; white; excellent for covering banks and rockeries. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

For other Roses, ask for our Special Rose Catalogue

SAMBUCUS canadensis. Common Elder. Pithy stems, with compound leaves; broad heads of white flowers in June, and dark red berries in autumn.



Rosa rugosa



Sambucus canadensis acutiloba (canadensis laciniata). A very beautiful variety; foliage curiously divided. Very fine effect.

nigra. European Elder. Fine shrub for massing; flowers creamy; fruit black.

aurea. Golden yellow foliage; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs.

pubens (maxima pubescens). New. Very distinct variety; flowers in gigantic trusses, 20 inches in diameter; blooms in July and September, succeeded by masses of red berries. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1 15 \$10 00

racemosa plumosa. Twigs are four-angled; leaves beautifully cut and drooping; flowers in racemes, followed by showy red fruit.

Prices of *Sambucus* except where noted: Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

4 to 5 ft. 90 7 00

SPIRAEA arguta. Feathery foliage; very profuse, pure white flowers in early May. Dwarf. Each 10

2 to 2½ ft. \$0 80 \$6 50

Billiardii. Brown, hairy branches, with doubly toothed foliage; bright pink flowers during July and August. Tall. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 80 \$6 00

Bumalda. Very handsome; has shapely cut leaves; clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers in mid-summer and autumn. Dwarf. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 50

3 to 4 ft. 1 10 10 00

—, **Anthony Waterer.** Grows dwarf, seldom exceeding 2 feet in height; in constant bloom from June until October. Fine hedge plant. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50

callosa Fortunei (callosa alba). Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. Soft, white form; blooms all summer. Dwarf. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50

Douglasii. Has spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August, contrasted against the white downy leaves. Tall. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 80 \$6 00

Froebeli. Froebel Spirea. Quite similar to the well-known Anthony Waterer Spirea, but more vigorous in habit. The flowers are lighter pink. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 50

opulifolia. See Opulaster.

Spiraea Reevesiana. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of single white flowers. Leaves remain dark green into winter. Tall. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 90 \$7 00

4 to 5 ft. 1 00 8 00

—, **flore-pleno.** Double Reeves Spirea. Similar to the preceding in growth and foliage. Flowers are double white. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 90 \$7 00

4 to 5 ft. 1 00 8 00

semperflorens. Erect grower, with nicely cut leaves and large clusters of pretty pink flowers in July and August. Tall. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 75 \$5 50

4 to 5 ft. 1 00

Thunbergi. Graceful; flowering early in spring, the first to bloom; branches slender and drooping. Small, bright green leaves which give a light, feathery appearance. Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 00

Vanhouttei. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush, 6 feet high; surpasses all other Spireas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers. Fine subject for hedging or specimens. Tall. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$5 00

3 to 4 ft. 90 6 50

4 to 5 ft. 1 00 8 00

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Graceful, pendent, fountain-like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in the greatest profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 00

STYRAX japonica. Leaves resemble those of the dogwood; nodding, pure white flowers, bell-shaped and arranged in pendulous groups. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00

4 to 5 ft. 1 50 13 50

5 to 6 ft. 1 75 15 00

Obassia. Rare shrub or small tree, with beautiful, white, fragrant flowers in May, produced in long racemes. Distinct, very large, round leaves with their stems encasing the bud. Each 10

4 to 5 ft. \$4 00 J 12 to 14-ft. spec. \$25 00



Spiraea Vanhouttei



Lilac garden of the late Professor Sargent. A rare Tree Peony is shown in front of the scarlet poppies.
Tree Peonies are offered in our Perennial Catalogue

Syringa · Lilac

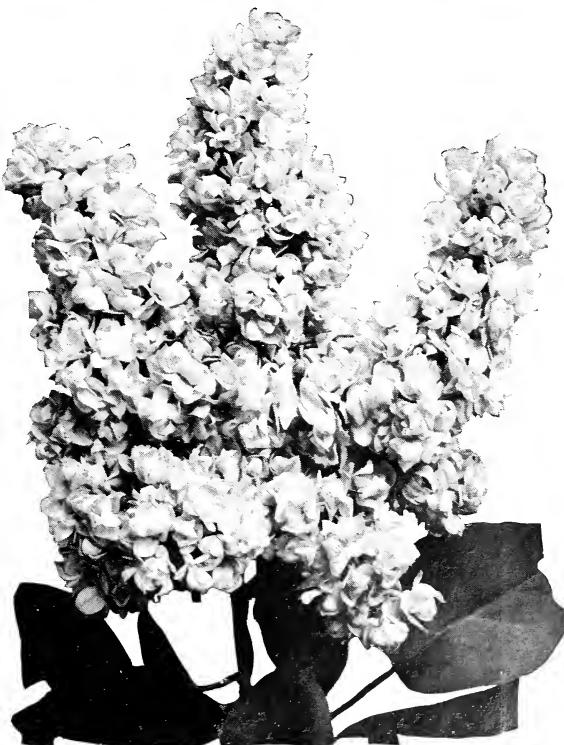
Without doubt, one of the most popular spring flowers, not only in the garden, but for cutting also. The sweet fragrance of the Lilacs permeates the air and the beautiful flowers seem to have reached the ultimate of delicate and refined color.

The Lilacs are extensively used, singly as well as in masses in the lawn. When massed, the effect produced readily establishes the great value of these plants. They may be used also in the shrub borders, for screening, and, in fact, for almost any purpose where heavy, luxuriant foliage and large shrubs can be used. See color illustration above.

Lilacs flourish in any good garden soil, but prefer a loam of heavy composition. It tends to make both larger plants and larger and more abundant panicles of flowers. Lilacs are naturally fast-growing plants. To keep them at their best over a period of years, occasional loosening of the soil, together with applications of liquid cow manure, will bring ample reward in the form of luxuriant plants. Two pounds of bone-meal per plant, mixed in the soil before planting, will also help considerably for several years. After the plants have flowered it is very important to remove the wilted blooms immediately before the seed-pods develop, as these will be detrimental to the development of the flower-buds for the following year. The necessary pruning, too, should be done immediately after the flowering season, because if done early in spring before the bloom comes, many flower-buds will be cut away.

SYRINGA japonica. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 \$18 00

Josikaea. Hungarian Lilac. Violet flowers and shining dark green foliage; valuable for its late blooms; single. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00



Type of Hybrid Lilac



Syringa persica. Of more slender growth than the common Lilac; purple flowers in immense spikes.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25 \$11 00
<i>rothomagensis.</i> Rouen Lilac. Extra-large panicles of abundant red flowers.	Each 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 25 \$20 00

Villosa. Late Lilac. A compact grower with pale, rosy lilac flowers in June. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25 \$11 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 25 20 00

vulgaris. The common single purple species. Extensively used as a hedge or screening plant.

Each	10
3 to 3½ ft. clumps.	\$1 50 \$13 50
Larger quantities, prices on application.	

—*alba.* Flowers pure white; fragrant; single.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 85 \$7 50
4 to 5 ft., bushy clumps	3 50 30 00

HYBRID LILACS

We carry an excellent collection of Hybrid Lilacs in stock, about 110 varieties, in various sizes from 2 to 6 ft. As it is very difficult to list all of these in this catalogue for the reason that in a short time many varieties may be sold out, we issue a special list which is kept up-to-date from week to week.

OUR SPECIAL LIST OF 110
HYBRID LILACS WILL BE
MAILED UPON APPLICATION

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. A popular hardy shrub, of medium size and bushy form; leaves oval and smooth; small pink flowers in summer, followed by large, waxy white berries in autumn, persisting into midwinter. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$5 50
3 to 4 ft.	90 7 00

vulgaris. Coralberry. Vigorous and quick grower; covered with purple berries all summer. Excellent for wood margins.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 90 \$7 00

TAMARIX odessana. Slender, irregular shrub with feathery foliage and small, delicate pink flowers borne in long racemes. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$0 90 \$7 00
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VACCINIUM corymbosum. Blueberry; Swamp Huckleberry. White or pinkish flowers, and dark blue-black edible berries of excellent flavor. A very hardy shrub. Heavy nursery-grown clumps, have already borne heavy crops of large-sized Huckleberries or Blueberries—

Each	10
Specimen clumps, 3 to 4 ft.	\$3 50 \$31 00

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; dark berries in autumn. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	90 7 50

Carlesi. A valuable addition to the family. Has round heads of white flowers, faintly tinted rose at first, possessing a delightful fragrance. Foliage channeled; clear brown bark. Has nice, bushy habit and flowers freely when established. New and rare.

Each	10
Pot-grown plants, 12 to 15 in.	\$1 75 \$16 00
Field-grown plants, 1½ to 2 ft.	2 50 22 50
Extra-fine, bushy specimens, 4 ft., 15 years old	12 50

dentatum. Arrow-wood. Curious, dentated leaves, roughly heart-shaped, assuming rich purple and red shades in fall. Very ornamental hedge plant; greenish white flowers; pretty, dark blue berries in autumn. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 80 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 8 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 25 11 00



Viburnum Carlesi



Viburnum dilatatum. Japanese Bush Cranberry. Handsome, free-flowering variety, with pure white flowers in May and June, followed by scarlet fruits; has bright green foliage, coarsely toothed. Each ¹⁰
 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 25 11 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 13 50

Lentago. Sheepberry. Bright green leaves and fragrant, yellowish white flowers. Fruit oval and black.

Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 50

3 to 4 ft. 1 15 10 00

4 to 5 ft. 1 50 12 50

molle. Common Viburnum. Of robust habit, with dark green, hairy foliage and large blooms.

Each ¹⁰

3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 50

4 to 5 ft. 1 25 11 00



Viburnum Opulus

Opulus. European Cranberry Bush. Very fine in flower, and berries are scarlet. Leaves are three-lobed and coarsely toothed. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 50

3 to 4 ft. 1 15 10 00

—**nanum.** A very dwarf, compact form of the preceding, seldom attaining more than 2 feet in height; fine for edging and bordering. Each ¹⁰

Pot-grown plants, 6 to 8 in. \$0 60 \$5 00

Prices on larger quant'ties on application.

Sieboldi. Siebold's Viburnum. Long, thick leaves of glossy green, on stout branches, and panicles of white flowers. Each ¹⁰

3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50

tomentosum. Felty leaves; flowers more flat than those of Plicatum; decorative red fruits changing to black. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 85 \$7 00

—**plenum (tomentosum plicatum).** Japanese Snowball. Very handsome, with white flowers; individual flowers often over 3 inches across. The bush grows in a picturesque manner, with the branches at right angles to the main stem, with dark green crimped foliage. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00

3 to 4 ft. 1 50 13 50

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree; Monk's Pepper Tree. Shrub or small tree, with strong aromatic odor; grayish, star-shaped foliage; flowers pale lilac from July to September. Each ¹⁰

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00



Viburnum Sieboldi

Vitex macrophylla. An attractive, vigorous shrub with large leaves, covered with bright lavender-blue flowers in late summer. Very fine. Each ¹⁰
 1 to 1 1/2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

WEIGELA (Diervilla) amabilis. Vigorous and attractive shrub, with light pink flowers, freely borne on the spreading canes.

hybrida, Eva Rathke. A remarkably free bloomer; flowers very distinct in color, being a rich reddish purple, quite different from anything heretofore offered. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 90 \$7 00

3 to 4 ft. 1 15 10 00

—**nana variegata.** Leaves variegated with white. Each ¹⁰

2 to 3 ft. \$0 85 \$7 50

3 to 4 ft. 1 00 8 50

lutea. Long, tube-shaped, pale yellow flowers. Each ¹⁰

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

rosea. Handsome rose-colored flowers. Above varieties, except where noted, 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 90 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Shrub Yellow-Root. Attractive, dwarf shrub, with compound leaves and slender racemes of curious, brownish purple flowers; autumn tints pleasing. Each ¹⁰ ¹⁰⁰
 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. \$0 50 \$4 50 \$35 00

ZENOBIA pulverulenta (Andromeda speciosa). A low bush, with white nodding flowers in clusters. Foliage covered with bluish white beneath. Each ¹⁰
 1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$2 50 \$20 00



Weigela



Crataegus Oxyacantha Hedge

Hedge and Bordering Plants and Windbreaks

FROM the following list a hedge of any description can be selected, either formal, natural or defensive. The hedge is a part of the grounds and garden, and in every way is more picturesque than an artificial fence.

As a general rule, hedge plants should be planted low and firm, so that the branches from the main stem apparently spring from the ground. In this way a solid hedge is acquired. In planting California Privet for hedge purposes, it is well to set the plants an inch or two deeper than the union of the lower branches with the main stem. This causes the plants to sprout close to the ground and form a close, thick hedge.

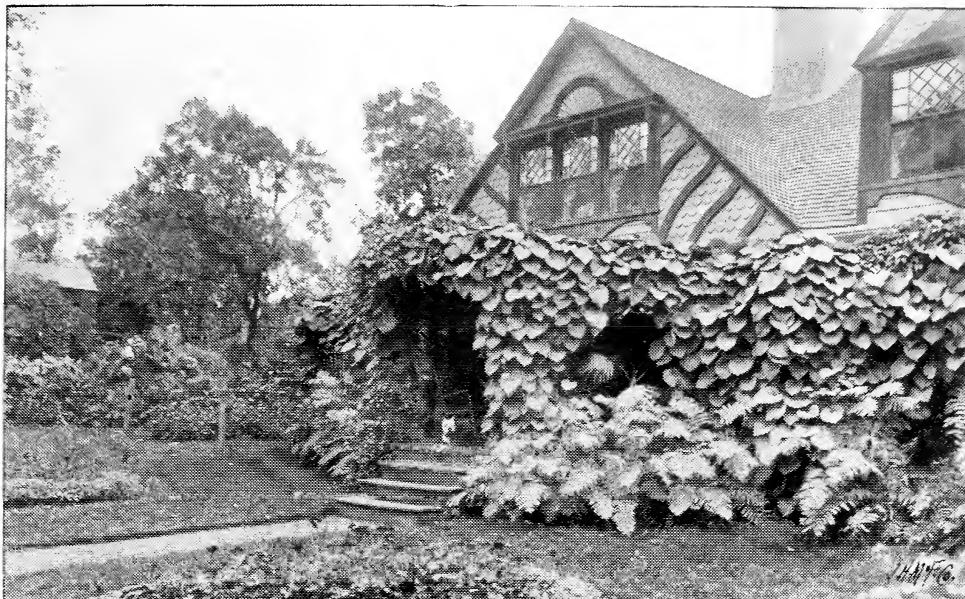
If a dense hedge is desired, prune back hard for two or three years, as this encourages growth from the base. Where a wide hedge is required, dig a trench not less than 2 feet wide, and place the plants alternately at the distances noted in parentheses.

Deciduous

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.	100
1 to 1½ ft. (8 in.) ..	\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft. (10 in.) ..	25 00
2 to 2½ ft. (12 in.) ..	35 00
 HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora.	
2 to 3 ft. (18 in.) ..	45 00
 LIGUSTRUM Lodense. Compact; dwarf; very hardy.	
12 to 15 in. (10 in.) ..	20 00
ovalifolium. California Privet.	
1½ to 2 ft. (5 in.) ..	6 00
2 to 2½ ft. (6 in.) ..	8 00
2½ to 3 ft. (7 in.) ..	10 00
3 to 4 ft. (8 in.) ..	15 00
5 ft., bushy clumps.	150 00
6 ft., bushy clumps.	225 00
regelianum. Regel Privet.	
2 to 2½ ft. diam. (18 in.) ..	25 00
2½ to 3 ft. diam. (24 in.) ..	30 00
 OPULASTER opulifolius. Ninebark.	
3 to 4 ft. (18 in.) ..	30 00
4 to 5 ft. (21 in.) ..	35 00
 POPULUS nigra italicica. Lombardy Poplar.	
10 to 12 ft. (36 in.) ..	150 00
 PRUNUS triloba. 2 to 3 ft. (18 in.) ..	50 00
3 to 4 ft. (21 in.) ..	60 00
 ROSA multiflora. 12 to 15 in. (12 in.) ..	20 00
 SPIRÆA Vanhouttei. White Spirea.	
2 to 3 ft. (12 in.) ..	25 00
3 to 4 ft. (18 in.) ..	35 00
 SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris.	
2 to 3 ft. (18 in.) ..	25 00
 VIBURNUM Opulus nanum.	
3 to 5 in., pot-grown. (5 in.) ..	40 00

Evergreen

BERBERIS Julianæ.	100
1 to 1½ ft. (10 in.) ..	\$85 00
 BUXUS sempervirens. Common Tree Box.	
4 to 5 in. (2½ in.) ..	8 50
5 to 6 in.	12 50
—suffruticosa. True Dwarf Boxwood.	
3 to 4 in. tufts, per 1,000, \$175. (2 in.) ..	20 00
4 to 6 in. tufts, per 1,000, \$225. (2½ in.) ..	25 00
 JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper.	
12 to 15 in. (10 in.) ..	175 00
 PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce.	
15 to 18 in. (18 in.) ..	125 00
1½ to 2 ft. (21 in.) ..	150 00
 RETINOSPORA obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress.	
2½ to 3 ft. (18 in.) ..	450 00
plumosa. Plume Cypress.	
12 to 15 in. (12 in.) ..	75 00
—aurea. Golden Plume Cypress.	
12 to 15 in. (12 in.) ..	90 00
 TAXUS cuspidata (capitata).	
2 to 2½ ft. (18 in.) ..	450 00
2½ to 3 ft. (24 in.) ..	650 00
 THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.	
2 to 3 ft.	150 00
3 to 4 ft.	225 00
4 to 5 ft.	325 00
5 to 6 ft.	475 00
6 to 7 ft.	675 00
—globosa. Globe Arborvitæ.	
12 to 15 in. (9 in.) ..	100 00
 TSUGA canadensis. Hemlock.	
2 to 2½ ft. (24 in.) ..	250 00
2½ to 3 ft. (30 in.) ..	375 00
3 to 3½ ft.	450 00
3½ to 4 ft.	550 00
4 to 5 ft.	750 00



Dutchman's Pipe covering porch

Hardy Vines

HARDY Vines and Climbers do much toward beautifying a home by covering banks and bare spots, and giving comfortable shade and pleasing fragrance to the pergola and veranda. There is a wide diversity of types, so that vines may be selected to harmonize with all surroundings. By careful selection, a succession of bloom may be had. Some vines are best suited for shade, while others are distinctly of value for the embellishment they give to the house, porch or veranda, by reason of the large beautiful flowers they bear. Among these might be specially mentioned the various large-flowering Clematis and the different forms of Wisteria. Most of them require some support, but the Ampelopsis, Hedera, etc., climb by aerial rootlets and will cling to brick, stone, or rough wood surfaces. These are very useful for softening the rough corners of the house, and are of decided benefit to a wall inclined to be damp.

The vines should be firmly planted in a deep, rich soil, afterward watering thoroughly. An occasional top-dressing of decayed manure will assist them in making a strong growth.

ACTINIDIA arguta. Japanese climbing plant, with shining, dark green foliage. Flowers white, with purplish center, covering the whole vine. Edible fruits.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$8 50
Strong, field-grown plants.....1 00 8 50

AKEBIA quinata. One of the best climbers, bearing numerous bunches of violet-brown flowers, which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. Leaflets are dark green and arranged five on one stalk. Very ornamental and of graceful appearance, giving dense shade; does best in sunny places.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$8 00

AMPELOPSIS acanthifolia. Monkshood Vine. A very graceful vine with deeply cut leaves, resembling those of a larkspur.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$8 00

heterophylla. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trelliswork; very pretty, three- or five-lobed; handsome in autumn, with its abundance of light blue berries.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$8 00

quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Very large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall; grows quickly.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants, 4 to 6 ft.....\$1 00 \$7 00
Field-grown plants, 5 to 7 ft.....65 5 00

Ampelopsis quinquefolia Engelmannii. Similar to *A. hirsuta*, with smaller and more dense foliage. Will cling firmly to brick walls, etc., when once established.
Each 10

Strong plants.....\$6 65 \$5 00
tricuspidata Lowii (Lowii). New Japanese Ivy. Like *A. Veitchii*, it clings to the smoothest surface. The small, prettily lobed foliage changes to a brilliant crimson in autumn.
Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$7 50
—Veitchii (Veitchii). Japanese or Boston Ivy. Rapid-growing vine; clusters of dark blue berries and handsome green foliage; charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy.
Each 10
Field-grown plants, 2-yr.....\$6 65 \$5 50
Pot-grown plants, strong.....75 0 00

—atropurpurea. New. Similar in habit to the preceding, but leaves are much darker.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$6 85 \$7 00

—robusta. A variety of *A. tricuspidata Veitchii* with very rich dark foliage.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$6 85 \$7 00

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. Dutchman's Pipe. A vigorous and rapid-flowering climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape; very large, round leaves, giving a tropical effect.
Each 10
Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$8 00



Hedera helix on sundial

BIGNONIA (Tecoma) grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. Bright green, compound leaves, very persistent. Its clusters of orange-red flowers are very showy. Each 10

Strong plants.....\$1 00 \$8 00

radicans. Common Trumpet Vine. A splendid climbing vine, with large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in July and August, when it is a fine spectacle. Each 10

Strong plants.....\$0 75 \$6 00

CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Oriental Bittersweet. A rapid climber with orange-yellow flowers and crimson seeds. Each 10

Strong, field-grown plants.....\$0 75 \$6 00

scandens. False Bittersweet. A native vine, of rapid growth, with large leaves and yellow flowers; the bright orange-colored pods split crosswise, disclosing scarlet seeds, and together these form a bright spot all through the winter. Each 10

Extra-strong, field-grown plants...\$0 75 \$6 00

CLEMATIS. These beautiful and attractive vines are constantly in demand, and cannot be excelled where brilliant color effects are desired. Valuable for verandas and trellises. They like a moist, loamy soil and a rather sunny position.

Hybrid Large-flowering Varieties—

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double; white.

Jackmanii. One of the best; large, rich, velvety purple flowers in profusion.

Henryi. Large; creamy white; fine form.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny pink.

Mme. Edouard Andre. A very fine variety with bright red flowers.

Ramona. Light blue.

Ville de Lyon. Dark carmine.

Strong pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

coccinea (texensis). A low, twining plant with large, scarlet or carmine flowers. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 75 \$6 00

crispa. A slender vine 3 to 4 feet high, with large, showy, purple, bell-shaped flowers, varying lighter. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$1 00 \$8 00

montana rubens. Vigorous, reaching 20 feet, with pink, anemone-like flowers following each other over a long period of time. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$1 25 \$10 00

Clematis paniculata. Japanese Virgin's Bower. The most useful and beautiful of hardy vines; a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. The white flowers are very pretty, fragrant, and resemble snowflakes in late summer. Each 10

Strong, field-grown plants.....\$0 50 \$4 00

Pot-grown plants.....75 6 50

virginiana. Common Virgin's Bower. A strong-growing climber, with prettily cut foliage, producing a profusion of white flowers in August. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 75 \$6 50

EUONYMUS radicans. Very hardy, dense-growing trailing vine; dull green leaves, with whitish veins; grows rapidly; self-clinging. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 60 \$4 50

—**Carrierei.** Low-growing, with spreading branches and shiny green leaves. Each 10

Pot-grown plants, strong.....\$0 75 \$5 50

—**minimus, Kewensis.** A valuable little trailer, with cheerful, small, round green leaves. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 75 \$6 00

—**variegatus.** Fine vine, with clinging tendrils. Compact; variegated, small leaves. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 60 \$4 50

—**vegetus.** A pretty low-trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which cling to any support. Has round leaves and produces an abundance of showy red fruits with yellow pods. Each 10

Pot-grown plants, strong, 2-yr.....\$0 65 \$4 50

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. This is the popular, well-known variety, and has proved perfectly hardy. Is now very extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 60 \$5 00 \$35 00

Pot-grown, trained on sticks— Each 10

2½ to 3 ft. high.....\$0 85 \$6 50

3 to 3½ ft. high.....1 25 10 00

Specimens with many branches

trained on sticks—

4 to 5 ft.....2 00 17 50

5 to 6 ft.....3 00 25 00

—**arborescens.** Tree Ivy. Very ornamental; produces an abundance of vari-colored berries. 85 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

—**conglomerata.** A dwarf variety with tiny twisted foliage. Compact, prostrate growth. Very valuable for the rock-garden. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$1 25 \$10 00

—**coreacea.** A very rare hardy variety with leathery, oddly shaped foliage. Each 10

Pot-grown plants.....\$0 85 \$7 00



Clematis Jackmanii



HUMULUS Lupulus. Hop Vine. The Hop has fine, large, three-lobed leaves, rough on both sides, giving a fine shade and making an excellent arbor or screen plant, producing its loose and paper-like, straw-yellow hops in the fall. Each ¹⁰
Strong pot-grown plants.....\$0 75 \$6 00

HYDRANGEA petiolaris. A very hardy Climbing Hydrangea of great merit, with four-petaled flowers. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown plants.....\$2 00 \$17 50

JASMINUM nudiflorum. Naked-flowering Jasmine. Branchlets green and four-angled, bearing pretty yellow flowers before the little hairy leaves appear in March. Each ¹⁰
Strong plants.....\$1 00 \$7 50

LONICERA flava. Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. A choice and rare species, with bright yellow flowers, arranged in clusters, and glaucous foliage; handsome scarlet berries in fall. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown plants.....\$0 85 \$6 50

—**Halliana.** Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. A strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant; delicate looking; a choice variety. Each ¹⁰ ¹⁰⁰ ^{1,000}
3-in. pots.....\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 \$160 00
4-in. pots.....50 3 50 30 00

Heckrottii. Everblooming Honeysuckle. Flowers purple outside, yellow inside. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown plants.....\$0 85 \$6 50

Henryi. Henry Honeysuckle. See page 21 for description.

Periclymenum (belgica). Fragrant Dutch Honeysuckle. Flowers bright red outside and yellow inside; fragrant; blooms all summer. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown plants.....\$0 85 \$6 50

LYCIUM europaeum. Pale violet flowers with reddish veins. Has broader leaves and erect branches; really a shrub. 85 cts. each. \$6.50 for 10.

POLYGONUM Auberti. Silver Lace Vine. A strong, vigorous vine, growing to 25 feet. During the entire summer and fall it is covered with a great foamy spray of white flowers. It readily adapts itself to climatic conditions throughout the Northern States and thrives in any fairly good soil. Pot-grown plants which transplant easily. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. A most remarkable rapid-growing vine, unparalleled for ornament and shade. Produces a multitude of graceful, hairy, twining stems, 40 to 50 feet long in a season. The numerous leaves are dark green and of a soft, woolly texture. The purple, pea-shaped flowers, borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, are suggestive of miniature clusters of wisteria. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown plants, strong.....\$0 85 \$6 50

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. Climbing Hydrangea. This, like the ivies, climbs by means of aerial rootlets, covering tree-trunks, walls, etc. Has bright green, round leaves, and single-petaled flowers. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown plants.....\$2 00 \$17 50

TECOMA. See Bignonia.

VITIS Coignetiae. Crimson Glory Vine. Beautiful and rare. It is a strong and free grower, bearing large, heart-shaped leaves, 10 inches long, deep rich green above and soft buff-yellow beneath, assuming brilliant autumnal tints. Fruits black. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown plants.....\$0 85 \$6 50

WISTERIA. These Wisterias cannot be compared with plants grown from seed, which take years to bloom. The plants offered below are all grafted stock, scions having been taken from old blooming plants.

brachybotrys alba (*W. floribunda alba*). A short-clustered Japanese species with white flowers and silky leaflets. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown, 3-yr. plants.....\$2 50 \$22 50

Field-grown, 5-yr. plants.....4 50 40 00

Wisteria brachybotrys rosea (*W. floribunda rosea*). Similar to the preceding but has rosy purplish flowers. Each ¹⁰

Pot-grown, 3-yr. plants.....\$2 50 \$22 50

chinensis (*W. sinensis*). Chinese Wisteria. A very strong grower, climbing high and twining tightly. It has pale green foliage and blooms very profusely early in summer. Flowers sky-blue, in long, pendulous clusters. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown, 3-yr. plants.....\$2 50 \$20 00

Pot-grown, 4-yr. plants.....3 00 27 50

Heavy old specimens, field-grown.. 7 50 65 00

Heavy old specimens, in tubs...10 00

—**alba** (*W. sinensis alba*). Similar to the preceding in growth, but has showy pendulous racemes of white flowers. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown, 3-yr. plants.....\$2 50 \$22 50

miltijuga (*W. macrobotrys*). Japanese Loose-clustered Wisteria. A rare species with purplish or lilac-colored flowers, borne in immense clusters, sometimes 2 feet in length. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown, 3-yr. plants.....\$2 75 \$22 50

Pot-grown, 4-yr. plants.....3 50 30 00

Field-grown, 5-yr. plants.....4 50 40 00

Heavy old specimens.....7 50 65 00

Heavy old specimens, in tubs...10 00

—**alba** (*W. macrobotrys alba*). Very rare; large, white clusters of flowers. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown, 4-yr. plants.....\$3 50 \$30 00

Field-grown, 4-yr. plants.....4 00

Field-grown, 5-yr. plants.....4 50 40 00

Heavy old specimens.....7 50 65 00

—**rosea** (*W. macrobotrys rosea*). A variety with pale pink flowers. Each ¹⁰
Pot-grown, 3-yr. plants.....\$2 50 \$22 50

Field-grown, 4-yr. plants.....3 50 30 00



Wisteria chinensis



House of Forcing Azaleas

Greenhouse Department

FORCING PLANTS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER DELIVERY

To relieve the dullness of the long winter months, we have grown for you the following groups of plants which will bring to your home, greenhouse, or conservatory, many of the spring flowers which we so eagerly await during May and June.

Just recall, when motoring last spring, how you admired the vari-colored flowering Crab-apples, Lilacs, and Plums, permeating the air with their fresh, sweet, fragrance; the wonderful Azaleas and Rhododendrons showing so modestly their picturesque beauty; and many other species seen when rambling through the country.

Did it ever occur to you that you have at your command plants in dormant condition that will give you the same blossoms and charm during the time when snow, sleet, and ice keep you confined to your home? These plants, mostly pot-grown, can easily be forced into bloom by giving them the proper heat and moisture. A range of greenhouses is not needed—your conservatory or sun-parlor will answer the purpose.

Azaleas for Forcing

Azalea indica

This splendid group of Azaleas is grown exclusively for forcing and can be had in about sixty varieties, both in bush and standard form. Below we list some of the leading sorts:

EARLY-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Mme. Petrick. Fine, large, double bright rose, almost cerise flowers. Compact grower.

Mme. Petrick Superba. Fine, large, double, light pink. Compact grower.

Mrs. Frederick Sanders. Large, double, salmon-pink flowers. Large foliage. Spreading habit.

Vervæneana. Fine, double, rose-salmon flowers with white margins. Very fine large foliage.

LATE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Blushing Bride. Large, pale rose flowers and choice green foliage. Spreading type.

Empress of India. Double, rosy salmon flowers.

Jean Haerens. Very double, rosy carmine flowers.

Mme. Vander Cruyssen. Semi-double; pink.

Prof. Walters. Profusion of single, pink flowers, with darker center and fringed edges.

Bush-form; well-budded.	Each
Crowns 8 to 10-inch diam.	\$1 75
Crowns 10 to 12-inch diam.	2 50
Crowns 12 to 14-inch diam.	4 00
Crowns 14 to 16-inch diam.	6 50
Larger sizes and specimens, price on application.	

Standard-form; well-budded.

Ranging in price from \$15 to \$25 each.

If interested in other varieties and sizes, we shall gladly submit a complete list of *Azalea indica* varieties.

Azalea Kurume

These highly interesting Azaleas were originally imported from the city of Kurume in Japan. Although not exactly new, they are still scarcely known, and we highly recommend them for forcing. Below we list some of the leading varieties:

Bridesmaid. Glowing salmon flowers, produced in very large clusters; very prominent stamens.

Cherry Blossom. Large, light pink flowers with white shadings toward the center.

Hexe (Firefly). A very dwarf, compact grower, with single crimson flowers. One of the best.

Lorraine. Semi-double; deep rose. A fine dwarf variety.



AZALEA KURUME, continued

Pink Pearl. Beautiful salmon-rose, shading light toward the center; large, full trusses.

Prices as follows; well budded: Each
Crowns 8 to 10-inch diam....\$2 00
Crowns 10 to 12-inch diam....3 00
Crowns 12 to 14-inch diam....4 00
Crowns 14 to 16-inch diam....5 00

Slow-growing, compact varieties

Christmas Cheer. This name was suggested by its very brilliant color—a real Christmas red.

Coral Bells. Coral-pink, shading deeper in the center; very dainty flower. Small, round, glossy foliage.
Salmon Beauty. Fine shade of salmon-pink with large individual flowers. Light green foliage.

Prices as follows; well budded: Each
Crowns 8 to 10-inch diam....\$2 50
Crowns 10 to 12-inch diam....3 50
Crowns 12 to 14-inch diam....5 00

If interested in other varieties and sizes, a complete list will be mailed upon application. See pages 16, 18.

Hardy Azaleas for Forcing, Well Budded

Altaclarens. An outstanding Each deciduous variety. Flowers bright canary-yellow, with deep orange blotch on upper petal. 15 to 18 in.....\$5 00

Amœna. Rosy purple.

Crowns 12 to 14-in. diam... 3 00
Hinodegiri. Bright scarlet.

Crowns 12 to 14-in. diam... 4 00

Kæmpferi. Beautiful orange to salmon. 15 to 18 in. high.....\$3 00

Mollis. In shades from red to yellow. 12 to 15 in. high.....3 50

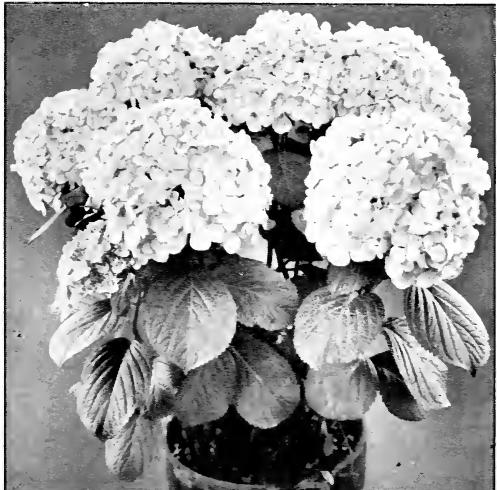
For other varieties of Hardy Azaleas, see pages 13-16.

Roses

We always have, for fall and winter delivery, an excellent grade of Climbing, Hybrid, and Polyantha Roses (Baby Rambler type), for forcing.

Prices and other information given upon application.

Please state distinctly in your letter that these Roses are wanted for forcing.



Hydrangea



Kurume Azalea

Hydrangeas

New and Scarce European Varieties for Forcing

Elmar. Immense carmine-red flowers. Very distinct.
Helge. Early, free-flowering variety. Dark red blooms.

Lorelei. Compact grower; bright carmine-red; free flowering.

Gertrude Glahn. Very large; dark rose.

Mme. Ph. de Vilmorin. Reddish carmine, fringed flowers.

Matador. Dark red. Medium grower.

Mrs. H. J. Jones. Rosy pink.

Rheingold. Medium, compact grower. Brilliant pink.

Sensation. Carmine-red; large flowers.

Wilhelm Pfitzer. Strong grower. Pale rose.

Pot-grown plants, fall delivery only. Each 10
5-in. pots.....\$1 25 \$10 00
6-in. pots.....2 50 20 00

In addition to the preceding, we have a complete assortment of standard varieties such as *Baby Bimbenet, Le Progres, Splendens, *Souv. de Mme. E. Chauard, Trophee, etc. Prices for pot-grown plants, fall delivery only. 6-in. pots, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 7-in. pots, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Specimens in tubs. See page 55.

Blue-flowered varieties marked *.

For other varieties of Hydrangeas, see pages 38, 48.

Rhododendrons

Rhododendron Hybrids. Well-budded plants in various colors, for forcing. 18 to 24 in. high, \$6 to \$7.50 each.

Pink Pearl. Magnificent bright pink flowers in large trusses. One of the finest of all Hybrid Rhododendrons for forcing. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft.....\$7 50 \$70 00
2 to 2½ ft.....10 00 90 00
Larger plants available; prices and sizes on application.



Spiraea, Gladstone

Spiraea

FORCING CLUMPS FOR FALL AND WINTER DELIVERY

This group of perennial Spiraea produce long, plume-like spikes, from white to deep pink in color.

Avalanche.	A new white variety with long spikes.	10
Extra fine for forcing.....	\$10 00
Gladstone.	The standard white. Very early.....	6 00
Gloria Superba.	Brilliant dark pink. The handsomest pink for forcing.....	10 00
Queen Alexandra.	Deep pink. Very compact....	6 00
Peach Blossom.	Light pink.....	6 00

Flowering Shrubs for Forcing

CAMELLIA japonica. Fifteen named varieties. Ask for special circular.

DAPHNE odorata. Nice plants. \$3 each.

DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A compact, dwarf shrub, producing masses of white flowers. Pot-grown plants, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

LILACS. This group of plants is too well known to need further introduction. We herewith list the varieties best adapted for forcing.

Charles X. Single; blue to violet-red.

Hugo Koster. Single; pure lilac.

Jan van Tol. Large; pure white; single; fragrant; immense trusses.

Marie Legraye. Single; white.

Mme. Casimir-Périer. Double; white.

Mme. Lemoine. Double; white.

Souv. de Louis Spaeth. Single; deep rosy purple.

Pot-grown plants, well-budded, 7 to 8-in. pots, \$3.50 and \$5 each

MALUS. Flowering Crab-apples.

Floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. Warm red buds opening to light pink.

Scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. Very double flowers of light rose.

Strong, pot-grown plants, well-budded, \$4.50 each

PRUNUS persica. Double-flowering Peach. Can be had in Pink, White, and Red, your selection. Pot-grown plants, well-budded, \$3.50 each.

triloba. Double-flowering Plum. Large, delicate pink flowers. Pot-grown plants, well-budded, \$3.50 each.

trichostyla sinensis. Double-flowering Almond. White and Pink, your choice. Pot-grown plants, well-budded, \$3.50 each.

SPIRÆA Vanhouttei. Produces a mass of pure white flowers. Pot-grown plants, well-budded, \$2.50 each.

Decorative and Flowering Plants

FOR CONSERVATORY, SUN-PARLOR, HOUSE, PORCH, WINDOW, AND LAWN DECORATION

We have extra-fine stock of these plants and shall be glad to have prospective purchasers visit our nurseries to inspect them.

Agapanthus · African Lily

A splendid ornamental plant for lawn, terrace, or piazza. Umbels of bright blue flowers.	Each
5-in. pots.....	\$1 00
6-in. pots.....	1 50
10-in. tubs.....	5 00

Araucaria · Norfolk Island Pine

This popular house-plant grows very symmetrical, with branches growing out of the center stem in tiers. Does best in a cool room or sun-parlor; should not be placed in the full rays of sun.

Each
\$2 50
4 00
7 50
\$10 to 15 00

Aucuba

The Evergreen Window-box Plant

Some varieties have variegated and others glossy, dark green leaves; your choice. A good plant for all indoor purposes. Also excellent for city gardens as it will stand dust and smoke very well. They must be lifted in the fall and taken indoors or put in a pit. Do best in semi-shaded positions.

Each
\$0 50
1 25
2 00



Araucaria



Aucuba. See page 54

Rex Begonia

These old-time foliage plants are very desirable for the striking color combinations of the individual leaves. 4-in. pots, \$1 each; 5-in. pots, \$2.

Clivia (Imantophyllum)

This is an excellent house plant, very easy to keep, with handsome, dark green, glossy sword-shaped foliage. The flowers are borne in very large umbels of bright scarlet, with yellow throat. 6-in. pots, \$4 each; 7-in. pots, \$5.

Boston Fern**Nephrolepis Bostoniensis**

This variety has proved immensely popular as a house plant, on account of its graceful, robust habit and splendid durability. Specimen plants. \$3.50 to \$5 each.



Phoenix Roebelini. See page 56

Hydrangeas in Tubs

Most satisfactory for lawn and piazza decorations. Should be kept in a sheltered place during the winter. Our selection in Blue or Pink varieties. \$3.50 and \$5 each. Heavy specimens, \$6 and \$8 each.

Pandanus Veitchi • Screw Pine

The graceful, curved, light green leaves are beautifully marked with broad stripes and bands of pure white. A splendid house plant.

Each	
5-in. pots.....	\$2 00
6-in. pots.....	3 00
7-in. pots.....	4 50

Oleanders

We have these old, well-known Oleanders, often admired by the public at large, in Red and Pink. Fine bushy specimens from 16-in. tubs, 3-ft. stem, 30-in. crown, \$20 each.



Boston Ferns



Palms

Kentia Forsteriana. The striking, tropical foliage of this plant adds much to any decoration, especially in a hall or conservatory. Used singly in the house, this Palm makes a magnificent appearance.

6-in. pots, 30 in. high.....	\$5 .00
7-in. tubs, 36 in. high.....	8 .50
8-in. tubs, 40 in. high.....	12 .50
8-in. tubs, 45 in. high.....	15 .00

Larger sizes and specimens, price on application.



Phoenix canariensis

Phoenix canariensis. Canary Date Palm. One of the finest vase and tub plants for outdoor decoration. Very robust, and yet of graceful habit. Will not burn under the hottest sun, and remains unaffected by severe summer storms. Thrives under more unfavorable conditions than any other Palm.

7-in. pots, 24 to 28 in. high.....	\$3 .50
8-in. tubs, 30 in. high.....	7 .50
10-in. tubs, 36 to 40 in. high.....	10 .00
12-in. tubs, 42 to 48 in. high.....	15 .00
Larger and specimen plants.....	\$20 to 25 .00

Phoenix Roebelinii. Roebelin Palm. The long, graceful sprays of foliage are of a rich dark green. This Palm is conceded to be the most dwarf of all the *Phoenix* family, being actually pygmy in character.

5-in. pots, 12 x 12 in.....	\$2 .50
6-in. pots, 15 x 15 in.....	3 .50
7-in. tubs, 18 x 18 in.....	5 .00
8-in. tubs, 24 x 24 in.....	7 .50
Specimen plants.....	\$12.50 and 15 .00

Hedera . Ivy

For all varieties of Ivies, please see under Hardy Vines, pages 49-51.

Standard Lantana

Trained in tree or standard form, 30 to 36-in. stem. Always useful for formal effects on terraces or for bedding out among dwarf sorts. Strong plants, \$4 each, \$35 for 10.



Epiphyllum truncatum

Epiphyllum truncatum

(*Zygocactus truncatus*)

Crab Cactus

This worthy house plant, almost forgotten, with its large, showy, tubular rosy red flowers, that appear late in winter or early spring, lasting for several weeks, should also be in every conservatory. 4-in. pots, 75 cts. each; grafted plants, on stems 8 inches high, \$2 and \$3 each.

Standard Heliotrope

Trained in tree or standard form, 30 to 36-in. stem. Used extensively for the same purposes as the Tree Lantanas but especially valued for their fragrance. Plants with good heads, \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

Ficus repens

Excellent climber for covering indoor rockery and greenhouse walls. Strong plants from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Pandanus Veitchi. See page 55



Fruit Trees

For the benefit of those requiring immediate results, we have grown a heavier grade of trees than generally sold by fruit-tree growers on a large scale. These trees will come into bearing several years sooner than the regular sizes.

Special list showing varieties, sizes, and prices will be sent upon application

Nectarines and Peaches for Forcing Under Glass

For fruit-lovers having the proper facilities and who admire the delicious flavor of these fruits we grow an up-to-date collection of varieties, some in bush-form, and others partly trained. We are listing below some of these varieties.

We will send, upon application, a special list kept up-to-date, showing quantities, varieties, sizes, and prices.

VARIETIES OF NECTARINES FOR FORCING

Chaucer	Red Roman
Early Rivers	Rivers Orange
Humboldt	Spencer
Lord Napier	Stanwick Elrige
Pineapple	Victoria

VARIETIES OF PEACHES FOR FORCING

Alexandre Noblesse	Kestrel
Barrington	Klooster
Duke of York	Peregrine
Golden Eagle	Prince of Wales
J. H. Hale	Thomas Rivers

Figs

Figs can be successfully grown in greenhouses and even outdoors in tubs as long as they are brought inside for the winter months. In sheltered positions outdoors, they will do well as far north as Baltimore.

Following varieties in pots at \$3 to \$5 each

Brown Turkey.	Very handsome; brownish purple; rich and excellent for dessert.
Celestial.	Pale violet; sweet and tender; finely flavored. An excellent variety. Vigorous and productive.
Magnolia.	An excellent early variety.



Young Apple Tree

Greenhouse Grapes

Pot-grown for forcing, 6-in. pots, \$6.50 each

Barbarossa	Foster's Seedling
Black Alicante	Gros Colman
Black Hamburg	Madresfield Court
Cannon Hall Muscat	Muscat of Alexandria

"Rutherford Park" Lawn Grass Seed

Our "Rutherford Park" Mixture will make a close, thick turf in a very few weeks. It roots deeply, enabling it to withstand severe droughts, consequently maintaining its beautiful rich green color the entire season. The "Rutherford Park" is no doubt the lowest priced Lawn Grass seed offered; not particularly on account of the price, but more from the points of quality and quantity of seed to the bushel, which contains 20 pounds of the finest kinds and varieties of grasses used for lawn purposes. We believe this mixture to be among the best now on the market, and we ask our customers carefully to consider this before placing their orders.

We will supply any quantity our customers may desire, to meet the needs of the ground on which it is to be sown. The quantity required for making new lawns is 80 to 100 pounds to the acre; for renovating old lawns, 20 to 40 pounds. For a new plot 15 x 25 feet, or 375 square feet, two pounds are required, and one pound for renovating old lawns of the same dimensions.

We sell Grass Seed by weight only. For comparison: one quart weighs 15 ounces; one peck is equal to 7½ pounds; one bushel, 20 pounds.

Lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.50; 20 lbs. \$13; 100 lbs. \$65

Fertilizers for Lawn, Garden, and Greenhouse

Prices on application

Plant-Tubs and Boxes for Porches and Lawns

Much can be said in praise of the wood our tubs are made from, namely, "Heart Cypress," but briefly it has proved to be decidedly superior to all other woods, not only in durability but in appearance. It does not need a coating as a filler, as the wood naturally contains a certain amount of oil. Consequently it does not warp, shrink or swell, and in general it is the wood for plant-tubs.

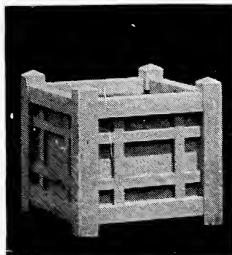
Our workmanship on these tubs is equally good. No tub goes from our shops that has not been thoroughly made, and made to last for years, and our tubs are serviceable for practically every situation.

Sometimes architectural features will call for a more decorative tub, and for such purposes we have designed various other kinds in addition to the ordinary round tub.

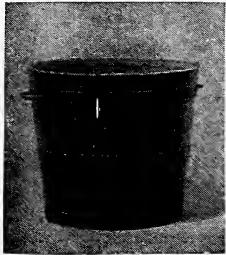
Among them the most popular are the square tubs Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, all being illustrated here. The prices have been computed so as to be as low as it is possible to make them, consistent with the quality of tub we turn out.

If you need tubs, buy good ones, and they will last you for many years. Most tubs, of course, look alike in the store when they are freshly painted, but it is only after using them for a year or so that their value can be realized.

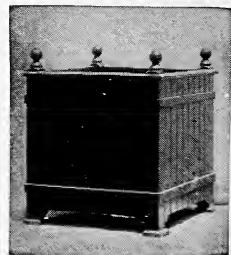
Bobbins & Atkins' tubs are made not only to look nice, but to last. The designs here mentioned are a few of the many that we make. If you need a special design, we can make it, and will be glad at any time to quote you a price upon any size you may need, if you will be kind enough to furnish a rough sketch showing desired shape.



Square Tub No. 13



Round Tub



Square Tub No. 1

Straight sides; lattice work; sand-stone finish	
Inside diameter	Each
10 or 12 inches.....	\$5 00
13 or 14 inches.....	6 25
15 or 16 inches.....	8 50
17 or 18 inches.....	9 25
19 or 20 inches.....	11 00
21 or 22 inches.....	12 00

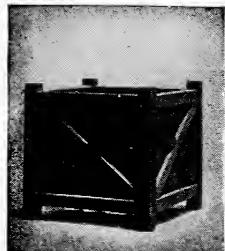
Prices for larger sizes on application

Painted green—black hoops.	
Inside diameter	Each
10 or 11-in. No handles.....	\$1 75
12 or 13-in. No handles.....	2 75
14-in. Drop handles.....	3 50
15-in. Drop handles.....	4 00
16 or 17-in. Drop handles....	5 00
18 or 19-in. Drop handles....	5 75
20 or 21-in. Drop handles....	6 50
22-in. Drop handles.....	7 00

Prices for larger sizes on application

Straight sides; iron bands; iron feet; ball tops; painted green; iron bands painted black.	
Inside diameter	Each
15 or 16 inches.....	\$10 00
17 or 18 inches.....	13 00
19 or 20 inches.....	14 50
21 or 22 inches.....	16 00

Prices for larger sizes on application



Square Tub No. 11

Square Tubs No. 11

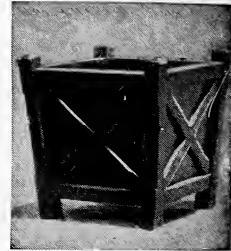
Straight sides; mission style; painted green.	
Inside diameter	Each
10 or 12 inches.....	\$5 00
13 or 14 inches.....	6 25
15 or 16 inches.....	8 50
17 or 18 inches.....	9 25
19 or 20 inches.....	11 00
21 or 22 inches.....	12 00

Prices for larger sizes on application

Square Tubs No. 2

Slanting sides; mission style; painted green.	
Inside diameter	Each
10 or 12 inches.....	\$5 00
13 or 14 inches.....	6 25
15 or 16 inches.....	8 50
17 or 18 inches.....	9 25
19 or 20 inches.....	11 00
21 or 22 inches.....	12 00

Prices for larger sizes on application



Square Tub No. 2

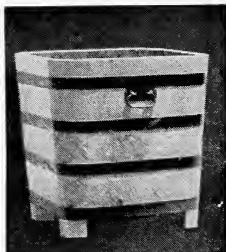


Square Tub No. 12

Straight sides; corner posts with ball tops; painted green. Only made in sizes 15 to 28 inches.

Inside diameter	Each
15 or 16 inches.....	\$9 25
17 or 18 inches.....	10 00
19 or 20 inches.....	11 75

21 or 22 inches..... \$12 75
Prices for larger sizes on application



Square Tub with round corners

Only made in sizes 19 to 24 inches.	
Inside diameter	Each
19 or 20 inches.....	\$14 50

21 or 22 inches..... 16 00
Prices for larger sizes on application

Heart Cypress Tubs do not warp, shrink or swell—they will last for many years.



Octagonal Tub

Only made in sizes 15 to 24 inches.	
Inside diameter	Each
15 or 16 inches.....	\$10 00
17 or 18 inches.....	13 00

19 or 20 inches..... 14 50
21 or 22 inches..... 16 00
Prices for larger sizes on application



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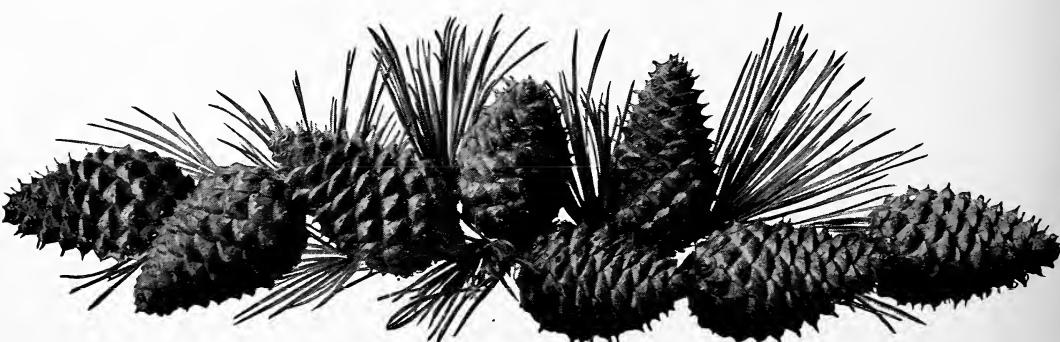
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Lonicera	21, 39, 49, 51	Plum, Double-flowering	42, 54	Sweet Gum	25
Lycium	51	Plum, Purple-leaved	42	Sweet Shrub	36
Maclura	40	Plum, Red-leaved	42	Symporicarpas	46, 48
Magnolia	25-27	Polygonum	51	Syringa	45, 46
Mahonia	21	Poplar	27, 48	Tamarix	46
Maidenhair Tree	24	Populus	27, 48	Taxus	8, 48
Malus	49, 54	Prairie Rose	43	Tecoma	50
Maple	22, 23	Prinos	20	Thorn	36
Maple, Japanese	23	Privet	39, 48	Thuja	8-10, 48
Memorial Rose	43	Prunus	27, 29, 42, 48, 54	Tilia	30
Menziesia	20	Ptelea	42	Tree of Heaven	23
Mock Orange	42	Pueraria	51	Trumpet Vine, Chinese	50
Monk's Pepper Tree	47	Pyracantha	21	Tsuga	10, 48
Monkshood	49	Pyrus	33	Tulip Tree	25
Morus	27	Quercus	29	Ulex	21
Mulberry	27	Quince, Japan	37	Ulmus	30
Myrica	40	Red-bud, American	24	Vaccinium	46
Myrtle, Wax	40	Retinospora	7, 8, 48	Varnish Tree	25
Nectarines	57	Rhamnus	43	Viburnum	21, 46, 48
Nephrolepis	55	Rhododendrons	11, 12, 53	Virginia Creeper	49
Ninebark	48	Rhodora	33	Virgin's Bower	50
Oak	29	Rhodotypos	43	Vitex	47
Oleanders	55	Rhus	43	Vitis	51
Opulaster	42, 48	Robinia	43	Weigela	47
Orange, Osage	40	Rockspray	19	Willow	29
Osmanthus	21	Rosa	48	Willow, Pussy	29
Oxydendrum	27	Rose of Sharon	31	Winterberry	20, 38
Pachysandra	21	Roses	43, 53	Wisteria	51
Palms	56	Salisburia	24	Witch-Hazel, Japanese	37
Pandanus	55	Salix	29	Yellow-Root, Shrub	47
Peach, Double-flowering	31, 54	Sambucus	43, 44	Yew	8
Peaches	57	Savin	5	Zew, Upright Japanese	8
Pearl Bush	37	Schizophragma	51	Zanthorrhiza	47
Pea Tree	36	Sciadopitys	8	Zenobia	47
Persimmon	37	Senna, Bladder	36	Zygocactus	56
Philadelphus	42	Sheepberry	47		





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